NUMBER 4783.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1889.---WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The One Hundredth Anniversary of Washington's Inauguration.

Celebration of the Great Event in America's Metropolis.

Vast Throngs of People and Masses of Bunting and Flags.

Solemn Services at St. Paul's Conducted by Bishop Potter.

Impressive Ceremonies on the Steps of the Old Sub-Treasury.

Chauncey Depew's Eloquent Address to Assembled Multitudes.

The [illegible] and Imposing Military [illegible] on Broadway.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, April 30.—The day broke bright and beautiful and more perfect weather for the celebration could not have been wished for. The air was a little sharp but exhilarating and just right for those who were preparing to take part in the procession. The earliest break of dawn found many people in the streets and as the day wore on the [illegible] increased till the lower half of [illegible] island was filled with a great [illegible] than was ever there at one time before. A brisk breeze set the myriads of flags flapping in jubilation over the [illegible].

As the breeze rustled among the vast quantities of [illegible] which floated in profusion from every house front it made a bewildering [illegible] of [illegible] colors. [illegible] were borne upon the [illegible] from the battery and down [illegible] men in brilliant uniforms [illegible] and there. Troops and [illegible] moved to their appointed positions to take part in the parade. The chimes of old Trinity church [illegible] the [illegible] strains of Old [illegible], followed by Hail Columbia, [illegible] the Centennial March, [illegible] the Gem of the Ocean, [illegible] Flag, Our Flag is There, [illegible] and My Country's Flag.

[illegible] the sound of the bells calling [illegible] to the thanksgiving services in [illegible] churches awakened the people [illegible] to the [illegible] of the occasion. [illegible] were held in all the [illegible] of the city of every denomination, [illegible] being offered up in [illegible] churches at which special [illegible].

[illegible] ST. PAUL'S.

[illegible] of the day was at St. Paul's [illegible] Broadway where Washington [illegible] on the morning of his inauguration. The [illegible] were conducted by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., LL. D., bishop of New York, [illegible] on the day of Washington's inauguration were conducted by the [illegible] bishop of New York, the Right Rev. [illegible] Provost.

At 9 o'clock the committee of [illegible] escorted the president from [illegible] Fifth Avenue [illegible] accompanied by the chief justice and the members of the cabinet, and under the escort of the police proceeded to the vice president's residence where the vice president entered President Harrison's carriage and the [illegible] moved down to St. Paul's. Crowds lined the streets and filled the windows and house tops giving an unexpected ovation along the line [illegible] as originally [illegible] and the presidential [illegible], rank among the thanksgiving [illegible] whose opinions have [illegible] ministers of state, and [illegible] destinies of nations.

This great convention heard the president with devout and [illegible] interest from his [illegible] the president and the moral support of [illegible] of Trinity aspirations for liberty [illegible] Rev. Dr. [illegible] of every government [illegible].

There were [illegible] Washington pew. In the [illegible] Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Morton and Clarence Bowen [illegible] Governor [illegible] Hill, Mayor Grant [illegible] During [illegible] minister [illegible] the south [illegible] filled with the [illegible] people to the country.

Bishop Potter's [illegible] was an eloquent [illegible] dwelling on the exalted [illegible] Washington and [illegible] ious feelings which [illegible] on the day of [illegible] he came to worship [illegible] the speaker [illegible] of the vast work which [illegible] into one body.

[illegible] significant fact that it is not [illegible] those that the enthusiasm [illegible] turned out during these [illegible] weeks as this anniversary [illegible] One [illegible] answered a good [illegible] in which the actor [illegible] love and homage and [illegible] kindled not before an [illegible] but of the man the administration we [illegible] an administration [illegible] stainless integrity [illegible] superiority to selfish [illegible] and by the rectitude [illegible] in the face of [illegible] or combinations [illegible] ostentations [illegible] that this [illegible] that this nation what a Christian people [illegible] a huge machine, the purpose of [illegible] a conception [illegible] states that it

[illegible] grotesque even to speak of it in connection with him. It would be interesting to imagine the first president of the United States confronted with some one who had ventured to approach him on the basis of what are now commonly known as "practical politics." The conception is impossible.

The bishop quoted from a letter from Washington to a friend who sought the pledge of an office during a campaign, showing any such pledge and declaring that neither the ties of blood nor friendship when in office should sway his judgment. The speaker then proceeded to contrast such political methods with those of to-day. In scathing language he declared, "We have exchanged Washingtonian dignity for Jeffersonian simplicity which is in truth only another name for Jacksonian vulgarity." The speaker closed with a prayer that the nation be led to follow Washington's noble Christian example.

After the services in the church were concluded the presidential party was escorted by the committee to the sub treasury building, where the literary exercises of the day began. The crowd at the sub treasury defied computation and the cheers which greeted the president upon his appearance on the platform under the heroic statue of Washington, fairly shook the foundations of the building. The sub treasury steps were the mecca of thousands from an early hour. At [illegible] o'clock it was almost impossible to pass through the streets for a quarter of a mile around, while in the immediate neighborhood of the building the spectators were packed like sheep.

Hamilton Fish opened the exercises by introducing Elbridge T. Gerry as chairman. Mr. Gerry with a few appropriate remarks called upon the Rev. Richard Storrs, who delivered an eloquent invocation closing with the Lord's prayer. Clarence W. Bowen, secretary of the centennial committee, next introduced. He read J. G. Whittier's poem composed for the occasion, as follows:

The sword was sheathed: in April's sun
[illegible]
O city [illegible] by the [illegible]
[illegible] the day that [illegible]
And, in its [illegible] the hour [illegible]
One thought [illegible]
[illegible] St. Paul's!
How felt the land [illegible]
[illegible] and law!
[illegible]
Their [illegible] experiment.
Could it [illegible]
Above the [illegible]
Was the [illegible] of [illegible] true at last
[illegible] was just.
[illegible]
[illegible] is but a
[illegible] holy [illegible]
Land of his love with one glad voice
Let thy [illegible] rejoice;
[illegible]
And, God be [illegible] we are one [illegible]
[illegible] to be
[illegible] by war;
[illegible]
Our first and best!—his [illegible]
[illegible]
For, [illegible] in the awful strife
[illegible] of the nation's life,
[illegible] warning
[illegible] bowed!
[illegible] change for which he prayed and sought
[illegible] agony was wrought;
[illegible]
From north and south, the [illegible] and the [illegible]
One [illegible] now, all doubt [illegible]
His name shall be our [illegible]
While our [illegible] to heaven, and here and now
[illegible] on our lips [illegible] vow.
For rule and trust must needs be ours;
[illegible] and chosen both are powers
[illegible] rights; the claim
Of duty rests on each and all the same.
Then let the sovereign millions, where
Our [illegible] in sun and air,
From the [illegible] to Alaska's cold,
[illegible] with us the pledge [illegible]

At the conclusion of the reading the assembly gave Whittier three cheers and a tiger. The Hon Chauncey M. Depew, orator of the day, was next introduced and received a hearty greeting. He spoke as follows:

We celebrate to day the centenary of our nationality. One hundred years ago the United States began their existence. The powers of government were assumed by the people of the republic, and they became the sole source of authority. The solemn ceremonial of the first inauguration, the reverent oath of Washington, the acclaim of the multitude greeting their president, marked the most unique event of modern times in the development of free institutions. The occasion was not an accident, but a result. It was the culmination of the working out by mighty forces through many centuries of the problem of self-government. It was not the triumph of a system, the application of a theory, or the reduction to practice of the abstractions of philosophy. The time, the country, the heredity and environment of the people, the folly of its enemies, and the noble courage of its friends, gave to liberty after ages of defeat, of trial, of experiment, of partial success and substantial gains, this immortal victory. Henceforth it had a refuge and recruiting station. The opp[illegible] found free homes in this favored land, and invisible armies marched from it by mail and telegraph, by speech and song, by precept and example, to regenerate the world.

Puritans in New England, Dutchmen in New York, Catholics in Maryland, Huguenots in South Carolina, had felt the fires of persecution and were wedded to religious liberty. They had been purified in the furnace, and in high debate and on bloody battle fields had learned to sacrifice all material interests and to peril their lives for human rights. The principles of constitutional government had been impressed upon them by hundreds of years of struggle and for each principle they could point to the grave of an ancestor wh[illegible] death attested the ferocity of the fight and the value of the conc[illegible] wrung from arbitrary power. They knew the limitations of authority, they could pledge their lives and fortunes to [illegible] encroachments upon their rights, but it required the [illegible] of Indian massacres, the invasion of the armies of France from Canada, the tyranny of the British crown, the seven years' war of the revolution, and [illegible] years of chaos of the confederation to reveal the idea, upon which rest the power and permanency of the republic, that liberty and union are one and inseparable.

The traditions and experiences of the colonists had made them alert to discover and quick to resist assault to their liberties. Above all things they feared and distrusted power. The town meeting and the colonial legislatures gave them confidence in themselves, and courage to check the royal governors. Their interests, hopes and affections were in several commonwealths, and each blow by the British ministry at their freedom, each attack on their rights as Englishmen, weakened their love for the mother land and intensified their hostility to the crown. The same causes which broke down their allegiance to the central government increased their confidence in their respective colonies, and their faith that liberty was largely dependent on the maintenance of the sovereignty of the several states. The farmers at Lexington echoed round the world the spirit which it awakened from its slumbers could do and dare and die, but had not yet discovered the secret of permanence and progress of free institutions. Patrick Henry thundered in the Virginia convention, James Otis spoke with trumpet tongue and fervid eloquence for united action in Massachusetts, Hamilton, Jay and Clinton pledged New York to respond with men and money for the common cause, but their vision only saw a league of independent peoples. The vail was not yet drawn from before the vista of population and power, of empire and liberty, which would open with national union.

The continental congress partially grasped, but completely expressed, the central idea of the American republic. More fully than any other body which ever assembled did it embody the victories won from arbitrary power for human rights. In the new world it was the conservator of liberties secured through centuries of struggle in the old. Among the delegates were the descendants of the men who had stood in that brilliant array upon the field of Runnymede, which wrested from King John, magna charta, that great charter of liberty, to which Hallam in the 19th century bears witness "that all which had been since obtained is little more than as confirmation or commentary." There were the grandchildren of the statesmen who had summoned Charles before parliament and compelled his assent to the petition of rights, which transferred power from the crown to the commons, and [illegible] representative government to the English speaking race. And there were [illegible] who had sprung from the iron soldiers who had fought and charged with Cromwell at Naseby and Dunbar and Marston Moor. Among its members were Huguenots whose fathers had followed the white plume of Henry of Navarre, and in an age of bigotry intolerance and the [illegible] of [illegible], had secured the great edict of religious liberty from French despotism, and who had [illegible] a people without a country rather than surrender their convictions [illegible] their consciences. In this congress were those who [illegible] were the countrymen of William of Orange, the Beggars of the Sea, who had [illegible] the cruelties of Alva, and broken the yoke of proud Philip of Spain, and who had two [illegible] before made a declaration of independence, and formed a federal union which were models of freedom and strength.

These men were not revolutionists; they were the heirs and the guardians of the priceless treasures of mankind. The British king and his ministers were the revolutionists. They were iconoclasts, seeking arbitrarily to turn back the hands upon the dial of time. A year of doubt and debate, the baptism of blood upon battle fields, where soldiers from every colony fought under a common standard, and [illegible] the continental army gradually lifted the soul and understanding of this immortal congress to the sublime declaration: "We therefore, the representatives of the United States of America in general congress assembled, appealing to the supreme judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states."

To this declaration John Hancock, proscribed and threatened with death, affixed a signature which has stood for a century like the pointers to the North star in the firmament of freedom, and Charles Carroll, taunted that among many Carrolls, he, the richest man in America, might escape, added description and identification with "of Carrollton." Benjamin Harrison, a delegate from Virginia, the ancestor of the distinguished statesman and soldier who to day so worthily fills the chair of Washington, voiced the unalterable determination and defiance of the congress. He seized John Hancock, upon whose head a price was set, in his arms, and placing him in the presidential chair, said, "We will show Mother Britain how little we care for her by making our president a Massachusetts man whom she has excluded from pardon by public proclamation;" and when they were signing the declaration and the slender Elbridge Gerry uttered the grim pleasantry, "We must hang together or surely we will hang separately," the portly Harrison responded with the more daring humor, "It will be all over with me in a moment, but you will be kicking in the air half an hour after I am gone." Thus flashed athwart the great charter, which was to be for its signers a death-warrant or a diploma of immortality, as with firm hand, high purpose and undaunted resolution, they subscribed their names, this mockery of fear and the penalties of treason.

The grand central idea of the declaration of independence was the sovereignty of the people. It [illegible] for original power, not upon states or colonies, or their citizens as such, but recognized as the authority for nationality the revolutionary rights of the people of the United States. It stated with marvelous clearness the encroachments upon liberties which threatened their suppression and justified revolt, but it was inspired by the very genius of freedom, and the prophetic possibilities of united commonwealths covering the continent in one harmonious republic, when it made the people of thirteen colonies all Americans and devolved upon them to administer by themselves, and for themselves, the prerogatives and powers wrested from crown and parliament. It condensed magna charter, the petition of rights, the great body of English liberties embodied in the common law and accumulated in the decisions of the courts, the statutes of the realm, and an undisputed though unwritten constitution, but this original principle and dynamic force of the people's power sprang from these old seeds planted in the virgin soil of the new world.

More clearly than any statesman of the period, did Thomas Jefferson grasp and divine the possibilities of popular government. He caught and crystalized the spirit of free institutions. His philosophical mind was singularly free from the power of precedents or the chains of prejudice. He had an unquestioning and abiding faith in the people, which was accepted by but few of his compatriots. Upon his famous axiom of the equality of all men before the law he constructed his system. It was the trip hammer essential for the emergency to break the links binding the colonies to imperial authority and to pulverize the privileges of caste. It inspired him to write the Declaration of Independence and persuaded him to doubt the wisdom of the powers concentrated in the constitution. In his passionate love of liberty he became intensely jealous of authority. He destroyed the substance of royal prerogative, but never emerged from its shadow. He would have the states as the guardians of popular rights, and the barriers against centralization, and he saw in the growing power of the nation ever increasing encroachments upon the rights of the people. For the success of the pure democracy which must precede presidents and cabinets and congresses, it was perhaps providential that its apostle never believed a great people could grant and still retain, could give and at will reclaim, could delegate and yet firmly hold the authority which ultimately created the power of their republic and enlarged the scope of their own liberty.

Where the master-mind halted, all stood still. The necessity for a permanent union was apparent, but each state must have hold upon the bowstring which encircled its throat. It was admitted that union gave the machinery required to successfully fight the common enemy, but yet there was fear that it might become a Frankenstein and destroy its creators. Thus patriotism and fear, difficulties of communication between distant communities, and the intense growth of provincial pride and interests, led this congress to frame the articles of confederation, happily termed the league of friendship. The result was not a government, but a ghost. By this scheme the American people were ignored and the declaration of independence reversed. The states, by their legislatures, elected delegates to congress and the delegate represented the sovereignty of his commonwealth. All the states had an equal voice without regard to their size or population. It required the vote of nine states to pass any bill, and five could block the wheels of government. Congress had none of the powers essential to sovereignty. It could neither levy taxes nor impose duties nor collect excise. For the support of the army and navy, for the purposes of war, for the preservation of its own functions it could only call upon the states, but it [illegible] no power to enforce its demands. It had no president or executive authority, no supreme court with general jurisdiction, and no national power. Each of the thirteen states had [illegible] ports and levied discriminating duties against the others, and could also tax and thus prohibit interstate [illegible] its territory. Had the confederation been a union instead of a league, it could have raised and equipped three times the number of men contributed by reluctant states, and conquered independence without foreign assistance. This paralyzed government, without strength [illegible] It could not enforce its decrees, without credit, because it could pledge nothing for the payment of its debts; without [illegible], because without inherent authority; would by its feeble life and early death, have added another to the historic tragedies which have in many lands marked the [illegible] of freedom, had it not been saved by the intelligent, inherited and invincible understanding of liberty by the people, and the genius and patri[illegible]

But, while the perils of war had given temporary strength to the confederation, peace developed its fatal weakness. It derived no authority from the people, and could not appeal to them. Anarchy threatened its existence at home, and contempt met its representatives abroad. "Can you fulfill or enforce the obligations of the treaty on your part if we sign one with you?" was the sneer of the courts of the old world to our ambassadors. Some states gave a half-hearted [illegible] them. The loss of public credit was speedily followed by universal bankruptcy. The wildest phantasies assumed the force of serious measures for the relief of the general distress. States passed exclusive and hostile laws against each other, and riot and disorder threatened the disintegration of society. "Our stock is stolen, our houses are plundered, our farms are ruined," cried a delegate in the Massachusetts convention: "despotism is better than anarchy." To raise four millions of dollars a year was beyond the resources of the government, and three hundred thousand was the limit of the loan it could secure from the money lenders of Europe. Even Washington exclaimed in despair, "I see one head gradually changing into thirteen. I see one army gradually branching into thirteen, which, instead of looking up to congress as the supreme controlling power, are considering themselves as depending on their respective states." And later, when independence had been won, the impotency of the government wrung from him the exclamation "After gloriously and [illegible] fully contending against the usurpation of Great Britain, we may fall a prey to our own folly and disputes."

But even through this Cimmerian darkness shot a flame which illumined the coming century and kept bright the beacon fires of liberty. The architects of constitutional freedom formed the future. They may not have understood at first the whole truth, but, for that which they knew, they had the martyrs' spirit and the crusaders' enthusiasm. Though the confederation was a government of checks without balances, and of [illegible] without power, the statesmen who guided it demonstrated often the resistless force of great souls animated by the purest patriotism, and united in judgment and effort to promote the common good, by lofty appeals and high aims, to elevate the masses above local greed and apparent self-interest to their own broad plane.

The [illegible] significant triumph of its moral and intellectual force was that which secured the assent of the states to the limitation of their boundaries, to the grant of the wilderness beyond them to the general government, and to the [illegible] in the ordinance erecting the northwest territories of the immortal proviso prohibiting "slavery or involuntary servitude" within all that broad domain. The states carved out of this splendid concession were not sovereignties which had successfully rebelled, but they were the children of the union, born of the covenant and thrilled with its life and liberty. They became the bulwarks of nationality and the buttresses of freedom. Their preponderating strength first checked and then broke the slave power, their fervid loyalty halted and held at bay the spirit of state rights and [illegible] for generations, and when the crisis came, it was with their overwhelming assistance that the nation killed and buried its enemy. The corner stone of the edifice whose centenary we are celebrating was the ordinance of 1787. It was constructed by the feeblest of congresses, but few enactments of ancient or modern times have had more far-reaching and beneficent influence. It is one of the sublimest paradoxes of history, that this weak confederation of states

[CONTINUED ON [illegible]]

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Grocer & Commission Merchant.

To the Public.

Have just returned from the east, where I purchased several carloads of NEW GOODS at very low prices. My reputation for selling good goods at low prices will be fully maintained. A complete price list will be issued in a few days. Your patronage solicited.

Respectfully,

W. F. McKEEHAN.

STOVES MUST GO!

We are near the limit. The lucky one will get the Self-Feeder FREE.

Don't forget the purchaser of the 25th Stove will get the prize.

Our Hardware is Complete.

Our Stoves are sold for LESS MONEY than any house in the city, and on tin ware we are giving from 10 to 25 per cent off.

Wm. Scott & Co.,

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MY SPRING STOCK OF

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Also a complete line of

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A large stock of Furniture Coverings and Awning Stripes to select from.

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BEWARE!

Don't Go Three Miles Out in the Country for Lots, when you can get them for the Same Money in

PARRISH'S ADDITION!

Only 3 Blocks from Cascade Avenue!

Only 3 Blocks from The Antlers Hotel!

Only 4½ Blocks from Post Office!

THE STREETS IN PARRISH'S ADDITION

Are 100 to 140 feet in width. THE ALLEYS are all 20 feet wide. There are no 60 or 80 feet streets, and narrow, 10-feet alleys, such as are found in other loudly advertised "Additions," with high sounding titles, where you pay high prices for lots, without duly considering that you are throwing away your money.

In the Alley Behind Every Lot in Parrish's Addition

There is a 8-inch Water Pipe, connected at Chestnut street with a 16-inch main; the Largest in the City's System. THE MAIN CITY DITCH, taking pure, clear water from the Fountain, runs just back of PARRISH'S ADDITION, and within a stone's throw of it.

YOU ARE SURE TO GET WATER

(Both from Pipes and Ditch) in PARRISH'S ADDITION if there is any water in the Fountain, even if other parts of the city are suffering [illegible] of the precious fluid.

REMEMBER THE FOREGOING, and then, when I tell you I will sell you a First Class

LOT IN PARRISH'S ADDITION, FOR $350

To $1,000 a full size lot 60 by 190 feet do not hesitate a moment about buying. You can buy two lots on a corner, and erect pretty little cottages across THEM, giving each cottage a neat, pretty little yard, and readily rent them, owing to the location, etc.

To Pay You 25 to 35 Per Cent Per Annum on the Entire Investment.

WHERE CAN YOU DO THIS ELSEWHERE?

THE STREET CAR LINE RUNS THROUGH PARRISH'S ADDITION, from East to West, and will doubtless soon be extended to the North, past the "Mesa Road," up to THE ROCK ISLAND SHOPS. *Lots are sold on Terms to Suit Buyers, if possible.*

I AM ALSO SELLING

LOTS IN CALVERT HEIGHTS!

On Easy Terms, and at from $400 to $100. They bear very much the same relation to

COLORADO CITY,

As do Parrish Addition Lots to Colorado Springs, and

I CAN RECOMMEND THEM AS AN INVESTMENT!

SURE TO PAY A BIG PROFIT

DURING THE COMING YEAR.

CALVERT HEIGHTS!

Is surrounded by growing and progressive enterprises. THE MIDLAND SHOPS lie at its Northeast corner. Colorado City proper is North and Northeast of it. Bott's Additions join it on the North and Northwest. Colorado Springs itself is in full view, only two miles to the Southeast, and last though not least important,

The * Great * Glass * Manufacturing * Works

Are to be erected (at once) just south of CALVERT HEIGHTS. I have arranged to have every lot supplied with PURE WATER IN PIPES.

THE LOCATION IS SUPERB!

THE SURROUNDING VIEWS

ARE MAGNIFICENT!

Last year I recommended you to buy lots in Parrish's Addition, and they have paid a better Profit than any other lots on the market. This year I urge you to add to YOUR INVESTMENTS AS MANY LOTS IN CALVERT HEIGHTS as you can afford to buy, with the result that, before the year is out, *you will again be glad that you have taken my advice.*

CALL EARLY! [illegible] BUY SOON!

There are not very many lots altogether, and those who apply late, may find them all gone, and will have *to Pay an Advance.*

M. L. DeCOURSEY, Agent,

No. 12½ So. Tejon Street, Colo. Springs.

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CALL FOR REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.

The several wards shall be entitled to the following number of delegates respectively:

First ward

Second ward

Third ward

Fourth ward

Total

The First and Second wards will meet at the court house; the Third and Fourth wards at the city hall.

By order of the Republican City Committee.

S. H. KINSLEY, Chairman.
H. S. WOODRUFF, 1st ward.
REUBEN BERRY, 2d ward.
R. H. TAYLOR, 3rd ward.
O. L. GODFREY, 4th ward.

We gave most of our space to an account of the centennial exercises of yesterday. Impressive as they were, they hardly equalled the exercises of one hundred years ago. Then intense patriotism inspired the great hopes that made the day so bright. Now we take the whole century of brilliant progress as a matter of course and do not see how the result could be otherwise. Our vanity seems to have free play and we think of the immense improvement we have made on the plans and efforts of our forefathers. But the sentiment that should be uppermost is that of gratitude. Gratitude to those who formed our constitution, and gratitude to the brave soldiers who prevented its overthrow ought to be the profound sentiment.

Col ... ...

The centennial of the inauguration of General Washington as the first president of the United States was celebrated very quietly in this city. A great many business houses either closed their doors or observed Sunday hours during the day, and the large attendance at the various entertainments given in the city showed that large numbers were taking a holiday. At two of the city churches religious exercises were held at nine o'clock in the morning, the same hour at which General Washington was inaugurated one hundred years ago.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At the exercises at the first Presbyterian church there was a large attendance. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Black, was assisted in the service by Rev. Jas B Gregg of the Congregational church, Rev. Richard Montague of the Baptist church and Rev. Mr. Smith of the M. E. church south. The music at this church was particularly good the regular choir being assisted by members of the Mozart choral society. Printed slips containing the appropriate hymns sung were distributed through the audience.

Rev. J. S. Black preached a very appropriate sermon. He referred to the educational and historical value of the numerous centennial celebrations since 1876 up to the present year. This is the last and with the exception of that of 1876 the crowning one of all. He regarded favorably the proclamation of the president and the propriety of religious service in commemoration of the event. Particular reference was made to the effect of a profound religious sentiment ... in Washington's inaugural and to his having gone to a church previous to taking the oath of office. Too little attention to these things ... a lack of ... and lack of historical information. Too much familiarity might breed contempt. In this connection the minister remarked that it was an open question whether much good might come of putting American flags in school rooms. The emblem of a nation's life was too solemn a thing to throw to the breeze on every minor occasion. Even in education of patriotism it might be better for a child to see the flag unfurled two or three times a year in all solemnity than to see it displayed as a bit of ornamental bunting, here, there and everywhere. Both political parties claim the great men of the past as being on their side. Washington is just far enough remote in the historical prospective to enable all to claim the great Virginian. He said that perhaps never since the inauguration day of 1789 has there been such an occasion for all political creeds to march shoulder to shoulder as was being done in New York at that time, where Maine and Virginia, Massachusetts and Missouri, California and New York were side by side.

At the close of the sermon Rev. Mr. Montague announced that the collection for the day would be for the benefit of the free reading room and library. A very liberal collection was taken.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The ... commemoration of the ... yesterday was particularly beautiful and impressive. The members of the lodge of Patriotic Sons of America of this city attended in a body and took part in the services, the church being well filled. The service was the same as used by Bishop Provost at the inauguration one hundred years ago. Rev. A. R. Kieffer preached a sermon very appropriate to the occasion.

... in these words Mr. Kieffer began his address and carried out the thought that one great advantage of the study of history is the inspiration given by the lives of the great and good, so that their virtues are imitated and their examples followed.

The rector quoted the opinions expressed upon the character of Washington by his contemporaries ... as to his exalted patriotism ... bravery, generosity ...

The speaker described the inauguration services in ... New York ...

The ... with the inauguration were described. They were held in St. Paul's chapel, the Right Rev. Samuel Provost, the first bishop of New York, presiding. The Te Deum was sung ... This service was reconstructed ... in the Episcopal churches. We have just heard ... in New York city ... this morning in St. Paul's church, by the successors of the men who used it just one hundred years ago ... Harrison being in the seat of General Washington and Bishop Potter in the place of Bishop Provost. But the same nation still lives and the same church still lives, the succession of the nation being preserved through its presidents and the succession of the church through its bishops. The perpetuity of all governments divine and human depends upon continuity of office. As one officer drops out another comes in, and thus succession of officers provides the continuance of the office and thus the corporate life lives on while the individuals die or drop out. The office lives on and is the same office holding one nation together as a body politic and perpetuating its existence. As we look back over the past hundred years we see the office passing from hand to hand, coming down in succession at regularly recurring intervals of four years, to him who this year has become our president. It matters not what may be the character of the man, the office continues the same as to its purpose, scope and powers be it vested in a strong or a weak hand provided the hand came legitimately by succession to grasp the sceptre. What we as citizens mean by presidential succession is what those of us who are churchmen mean by apostolic succession. It is due to the memory of him who was raised up by God to lead our people in the struggle for national independence, and who was both a baptized and communing member of our own beloved church for us who have entered into the fruit of the labors of our fathers to emphasize the faith and trust in God which inspired them throughout the conflict and which we may well respect and imitate.

There are many of you who have banded yourselves together into a patriotic order for the inculcation of pure American principles and reverence for American institutions; for opposition to foreign interference with state interests in the United States, and to any form of organized disregard of American laws and customs, for the preservation of the constitution and for other patriotic objects. Your objects are most praiseworthy ones. May you and we all resolve that we will do our best, encouraged by the example of the makers of our nation, to continue their works as they began them, in the fear of God and in accordance with the principles of freedom. Then may we believe that God will be with us as he was with our fathers, and that our heritage of liberty and the blessings which it shelters, will descend to our children to the latest generation.

Celebrating Elsewhere.

BOSTON, April 30.—The day was extensively observed in Boston and neighboring towns. The day was ushered in with the ringing of bells and salutes. Special services were held at many of the churches.

DENVER, April 30.—On account of the disagreeable condition of the streets, occasioned by the rain of the past two days, the grand parade which was announced for to-day to commemorate the inauguration of George Washington as the first president of the United States one hundred years ago, did not take place. Services were held in many of the churches and a general service was held at the opera house this afternoon under the auspices of the Grand Army and several civic and national societies. Ex-Congressman Belford delivered an oration on the life of Washington, which was a most able effort. Many of the streets were handsomely decorated and all the federal, state and municipal offices, banks and many business houses were closed.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The day was celebrated with the firing of canon, services in all the churches and the presentation of medals to the school children. Eight great mass meetings were held this afternoon. A banquet was given and fireworks were displayed to-night.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—A cold rain interfered with the outdoor exercises planned for the centennial celebration. Thanksgiving services were held in the churches and patriotic speeches were made in the music hall.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—Centennial day was ushered in with a salute of 100 guns. Every bell in the city was rung and every whistle in the factories and on the steam boats were blown. Services were held in all the churches. A feature of the days proceedings was a parade which was one of the most imposing ever seen in the west. It was estimated that the procession was five hours in passing a given point.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—The centennial was very quietly observed in this city. At many of the churches commemorative services were held but there were no pre-arranged ceremonies.

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CAHN'S SECOND ADDITION. Choice lots now on the market; ... and low prices; lying between Parrish's Addition and the M... Road. This new addition offers a splendid chance to parties wanting a home to secure a nice lot which lies fine and is in the direct path of good improvements and is sure to increase in value.

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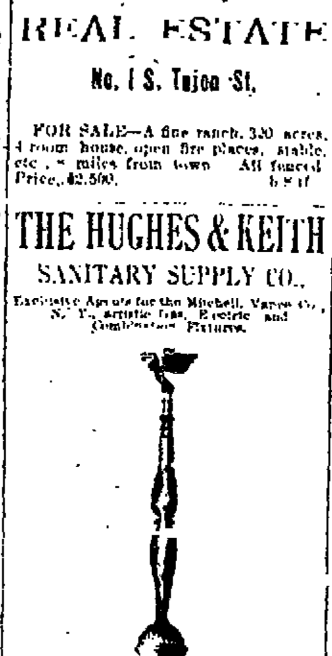

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COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1889.

[THE CENT]ENNIAL.

... the chain against ... four years of fretful ... own spirit front ... of the republic by a ... diplomatic conven... ... years trial ... The in... thousand with ... Co's, ... insurrection ... while the states ... was ... ruined and internal trade ... currency worthless ... upon ... bankrupt its farms ... Mr. ... closed his ... Pe... like a helpless wreck left ... tossed about by the sea ... the ... be engulfed in the storm ... gave the warning and called ... was a voice accustomed ... and ... now entreating. The ... war and the statesmen ... stepped to the front. ... which had been misled ... faltered rose above the ... and the jealousies ... to find the basis for ... clear to me as A, B, C, ... "that an extension of ... would make us one of the ... wealthy, respectable and ... nations that ever inhabited the globe. Without them we shall ... everything which is the direst ... predict the worst conse... from a half starved, limp ... always moving ... and tottering at ..." The response of the ... the convention of 1787, at ... The declaration of inde... was but the vestibule of the ... which this illustrious assembly ... With no successful precedents ... worked out the ... of constitutional government, imperial power and home rule ... other in promoting ... of the nation, and pre... the liberty of the individual.

... of great councils ... affected, at different periods, ... of the world and the fate of ... this congress builded, upon ... sovereignty, institutions broad to embrace the continent, and enough to ... all conditions of ... The experience of ... years has demonstrated for us ... of the work, for defence ... foreign foes and for self... against ... liberties ... expansion in popula... material develop... and for growth in intellectual freedom ... Its continuing influence ... the welfare and destiny of the race can only be measured by the ... of man to cultivate and enjoy ... opportunities of liberty ... The eloquent characterization ... of its ... American constitution is the most ... work ever struck off at a ... by the brain and purpose of

... statesmen who composed this ... were equal to ... What ... the results of ... convention. Their ... debate ... were so pure and ... and the confidence of ... as to ... reversal of the policy ... of the state of the ... federal government, which ... of the invariable practice ... opinion, and for ... of the idea of the nation ...

... majesty and influence ... Washington, their ... him was the exact ... who, though eighty-one years ... brought to the delibera... the ... of the wisest brain, ... hopeful philosophy, and the ... of the ... Oliver ... afterwards chief justice of the United States and the profoundest ... in the country. Robert Morris, the ... of the revolution, ... Gouverneur Morris, the ... of his period; Roger Sher... one of the most eminent of the ... of the declaration of in... and John Rutledge, Rufus King, Elbridge Gerry, Ed... Randolph and the Pinck... were leaders of unequalled patriot... ability and learning; while ... Hamilton and James Madison, ... original ... and constructive ... the immortal few ... opinions have ... guided ... of state, and determined the ... rules of ...

This great convention keenly felt, and with devout and sincere intelligence met, its tremendous responsibilities. It had the moral support of the few whose aspirations for liberty had been inspired or created by the triumph of the American revolution, and the active hostility of every government in the world.

There were no examples to follow, and the experience of its membership ... of them to lean toward absolute central... as the only refuge from the anarchy of the confederation, while the ... clung to the sovereignty of the states for fear that the concentration of power would end in the ... of liberty. The large states did not want to ... the advantage of their posi... and the smaller states saw the danger to their existence. The leagues of the Greek cities had ended in loss of freedom, tyranny, conquest and destruc... Roman ... and assimilation ... the ... of time with the ... of empire and plunged civiliza... the perils and horrors of the ... The government of Cromwell ... power of the mightiest ... without popular author... place or the hereditary ... his succ... ... no light for our state ... was full of doubt ... future, the expert... the perpetuity ... freedom, al... the ... was in their hands ... courage and confi... originate a system ... rising spirit of ... convention with ... not proceed ... could be edu... Let us not ... which ... end and ad... unanim... majestic ... duty and ... prob... will be ...

... tions to the passing passions of the hour, but Washington in the immortal speech struck the keynote of representative ... and propounded the ... principle of the purity and ... ty of constitutional government.

Freed from the limitations of ... argument and the question of the adoption of its work ... the ... ed its government upon the ... foundations of the power ... dismissed the ... between ... and derived ... power from the people of the United States. It broke up the machinery of the confederacy and put in practical operation the ... generalities of the declaration of independence. From ... from insecurity came safety, from ... gration and civil war came law and liberty, with the ... in the preamble of the great charter: "We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States." With a wisdom inspired of God to work out upon this continent the liberties of man, they solved the problem of the ages by blending and yet preserving local self government with national authority, and the rights of the states with the majesty and power of the republic. The government of the states, under the articles of confederation, became bankrupt because it could not raise four millions of dollars, the government of the union, under the constitution of the United States, raised six thousand millions of dollars, its credit growing firmer as its power and resources were demonstrated. The congress of the confederation fled from a regiment, which it could not pay; the congress of the union reviewed the comrades of a million of its victorious soldiers, saluting as they marched the flag of the nation, whose supremacy they had sustained. The promises of the confederacy were the scoff of its states; the pledge of the republic was the honor of its people.

The constitution which was to be strengthened by the strain of a century, to be a mighty conqueror without a subject province, to triumphantly survive the greatest of civil wars without the confiscation of an estate or the execution of a political offender to create and grant home rule and state sovereignty to twenty nine additional commonwealths, and yet enlarge its scope and broaden its power and to make the name of an American citizen a title of honor throughout the world, came complete from this great convention to the people for adoption. As Hancock rose from his seat in the old congress eleven years before to sign the declaration of independence, Franklin saw emblazoned on the back of the president's chair the sun partly above the horizon but it ... setting in a blood red sky. During the ... years of the confederation he had gathered no h... from the glittering emblem, but now with clear vision he beheld ... upon eternal foundations ... enduring structure of constitutional liberty, pointing to the sign he ... his eighty-two years, and with the enthusiasm of youth electrified the convention with the declaration, "Now I know that it is the rising sun."

The pride of the states and the ambition of their leaders, sectional jealousies, and the overwhelming distrust of centralized power, were all arrayed against the adoption of the constitution. North Carolina and Rhode Island refused to join the union until long after Washington's inauguration. For months New York was debatable ground. Her territory extending from the sea to the lakes made her the keystone to the arch. Had Arnold's treason in the revolution not been foiled by the capture of Andre, England would have held New York and subjugated the colonies, and in this crisis, unless New York was ...ated, a hostile and powerful commonwealth dividing the states, made the union impossible.

Success was due to confidence in Washington and the genius of Alexander Hamilton. Jefferson was the inspiration of Independence, but Hamilton was the incarnation of the constitution. In no age nor country has there appeared a more precocious or amazing intelligence than Hamilton. At seventeen he annihilated the president of his college, upon the question of the rights of the colonies in a series of anonymous articles which were credited to the ablest men in the country, at forty seven, when he died, his briefs had become the law of the land, and his fiscal system was, and after a hundred years remains, the rule and policy of our government. He gave life to the corpse of national credit, and the strength for self preservation and aggressive power to the federal union. Both as an expounder of the principles and an administrator of the affairs of government he stands supreme and unrivalled in American history. His eloquence was so magnetic, his language so clear, and his reasoning so irresistible, that he swayed with equal ease popular assemblies, grave senates, and learned judges. He captured the people of the whole country for the constitution by his papers in the Federalist, and conquered the hostile majority in the New York convention by the splendor of his oratory.

But the multitudes whom no argument could convince, who saw in the executive power and centralized force of the constitution, under another name, the dreaded usurpation of king and ministry, were satisfied only with the assurance, "Washington will be president." "Good," cried John Lamb the able leader of the sons of liberty, as he dropped his opposition; "for to no other mortal would I trust authority so enormous." "Washington will be president," was the battle cry of the constitution. It quieted alarm and gave confidence to the timid and courage to the weak. The country responded with enthusiastic unanimity, but the chief with the greatest reluctance. In the supreme moment of victory, when the world expected him to follow the precedents of the past, and perpetuate the power a grateful country would willingly have left in his hands, he had resigned and retired to Mount Vernon to enjoy in private station his well earned rest. The convention created by his exertions to prevent, as he said, "the decline of our federal dignity into insignificant and wretched fragments of empire," had called him to preside over its deliberations. Its work made possible the realization of his hope that "we might survive as an independent republic," and again he sought the seclusion of his home. But, after the triumph of the war, and the formation of the constitution, came the third and final crisis, the initial movements of government which were to teach the infant state the steadier steps of empire.

He alone could stay assault and inspire confidence while the vast and complicated machinery of organized government was put in order and set in motion. Doubt existed nowhere except in his modest and unambitious heart. "My movements to the chair of government," he said, "will be accompanied by feelings not unlike those of a culprit who is going to the place of his execution, so unwilling ... life, nearly con..."

... a peaceful ... [illegible] ... skill ... His ... Mount Vernon ... his family ... New York ... of answer ... conqueror ... In the ... of their ... might ... It was the ... him with ... eyes and ... the liberties. ... arches from which ... ed wreaths upon his ... were strewn ... they were crushed ... their sweet ... Heaven the ever ... of his loving countrymen for his life and safety. The swelling ... of gratitude and reverence greeted and followed him along the country side and through the crowded streets. "Long live George Washington!" "Long live the father of his people!"

His entry into New York was worthy the city and state. He was met by the chief officers of the retiring government of the country, by the governor of the commonwealth, and the whole people. This superb harbor was alive with fleets and flags, and the ships of other nations with salutes from their guns, and the cheers of their crews added to the joyous acclaim. But as the captains who had asked the privilege bending proudly to their oars, rowed the president's barge swiftly through these inspiring scenes, Washington's mind and heart were full of reminiscence and foreboding.

He had visited New York thirty three years before, also in the month of April, in the full perfection of his early manhood, fresh from Braddock's bloody field and wearing the only laurels of the battle, bearing the prophetic blessing of the venerable President Davies of Princeton college, as "That heroic youth Colonel Washington, whom I can not but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in a signal manner for some important service to the country." It was a fair daughter of our state whose smiles allured him here and wh... ... confession that her heart was another's recorded his only failure and ... departure. Twenty years ... and ... before the New York congress on this very spot, the ... commander in chief of the continental army, urging the people to more vigorous measures and ... painfully aware of the increased ... ration of the struggle from the aid to be given to the enemy by domestic sympathizers, who he knew that the same local military company which escorted him was to perform the like service for the British governor Tryon on his landing on the morrow. Returning for the defense of the city the next summer he executed the retreat from Long Island which ... Frederick the Great the opinion that a great commander had appeared, and at Harlem Heights he won the first American victory of the revolution which gave that confidence to our raw recruits against the famous veterans of Europe which carried our army triumphantly through the war. Six years more of untold sufferings of freezing and starving camps, of marches over the snow by bare footed soldiers to heroic attack and splendid victory, of despair with an occasional ... of hope from the generous assistance of France, and peace had come and independence triumphed. As the last soldier of the invading enemy embarks, Washington at the head of the patriot host enters the city receives the welcome and gratitude of its people and in the tavern which faces us across the way, in silence more eloquent than speech, and with tears which choke the words, he bids farewell forever to his companions in arms. Such were the crowding memories of the past succeeded to Washington in 1789 by his approach to New York. But the future had more of the splendor of prescient and brilliance of promise which have since attended the inauguration of our presidents. An untried scheme adopted mainly because its framers ... confided to him ... was to be put in practice. He knew that he was to be met at every step of ... by factious temper ... unanimity by the strong force of the tidal wave which was bearing him to the president's seat, but deeply hostile upon questions affecting ... power of the nationality and the existence of the federal government.

Washington was never dramatic but on great occasions he not only rose to the full ideal of the event. He became himself the event. One hundred years ago to-day the ... of foreign ambassadors of statesmen and generals of civic societies and military companies, which ... from Franklin square ... through Pearl to Broad and up Broad to this spot, but the people saw only Washington. As he stood upon the steps of the old government building here, the thought must have occurred to him that it was a cradle of liberty and as such it was a bright omen for the future. In giving a bright omen ... in 1735, in the trial of John Zenger, had been established for the first time in history, the liberty of the press. Here the New York assembly in 1764 made the protest against the stamp act and proposed the general conference, which was the beginning of united colonial action. In this old state house in 1765 the stamp act congress, the first and the father of American congresses, assembled and presented to the English government that vigorous protest which caused the repeal of the act and checked the first step towards the ... which lost the American colonies to the British empire. Within these walls the congress of the confederation had ... its ambassadors and in ineffectual efforts at ... government had created the necessity for the concentration of federal authority ... consummated.

The first congress of the United States gathered in this ancient temple of liberty, greeted Washington and accompanied him to the balcony. The famous men visible about him were Chancellor Livingston, Vice President John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, Governor Clinton, Roger Sherman, Richard Henry Lee, General Knox and Baron Steuben. But we believe that among the invisible host above him, at this supreme moment of the culmination in permanent triumph of the ... years of struggle for self government, were the spirits of the fathers of the revolution who had died that their country might enjoy this blessed day, and with them ... the barons ... Runnymede and ... William the Silent ... Sidney and ... and Crom... Hampden,

[illegible] ... conceived the people to faith in the ... of their states and for the supreme authority of the new government that stood against the precedent of a century and the passions of the hour, ... in the argument of Hamilton, Madison and Jay in the Federalist, and the judgment of Washington. With the first attempt to exercise national power began the duel to the death between state sovereignty claiming the right to nullify federal laws or secede from the union, and the power of the republic to command the resources of the country, to enforce its authority and protect its life. It was the beginning of the sixty years' war for the constitution and the nation. It seared consciences, degraded politics, destroyed parties ... statesmen, and retarded the advance and development of the country, it sacrificed hundreds of thousands of precious lives and squandered thousands of millions of money, it desolated the fairest portions of the land and carried mourning into every home north and south; but it ended at Appomattox in the absolute triumph of the republic.

Posterity owes to Washington's administration the policy and measures, the force and direction which made possible this glorious result. In giving the organization of the department of state and foreign relations to Jefferson, the treasury to Hamilton, and the supreme court to Jay, he selected for his cabinet ... assistance the ablest and most eminent ... of his time. Hamilton's marvelous versatility and genius designed the armory and the weapons for the promotion of national power and greatness. But Washington's steady support carried them through. Parties crystallized, and party passions were intense, debates ... and the union openly threatened and secretly plotted against, as the firm pressure of this mighty personality funded the debt and established credit, assumed the state debts incurred in the war of the revolution and superseded the local by the national obligation, imposed duties upon imports and excise upon spirits and created revenue and resources, organized a national banking system for public needs and private business ... called out an army to put down by force of arms resistance to the federal laws imposing unpopular taxes. Upon the plan marked out by the constitution, this great architect, with unfailing faith and unfaltering courage, builded the republic. He gave to the government the principles of action and sources of power which carried it successfully through the wars with Great Britain in 1812 and Mexico in 1848, which enabled Jackson to defeat nullification, and fortified and equipped ... of men for Lincoln and justified and sustained his proclamation of emancipation.

The French revolution was the bloody reality of France and the nightmare of the civilized world. The tyranny of centuries culminated in frightful oppressions and reckless revenge. As parties rose to power and passed to the guillotine the frenzy of the revolt against all authority reached every country, and captured the imaginations and enthusiasm of millions in every land, who believed they saw that the madness of anarchy, the overturning of all institutions, the confiscation and distribution of property would end in a millennium for the masses and the universal brotherhood of man. Enthusiasm for France, our late ally, and the terrible commercial and industrial distress occasioned by the failure of the government under the articles of confederation aroused an almost unanimous cry for the young republic, not yet sure of its own existence, to plunge into the vortex. The ablest and purest statesmen of the time bent to the storm but Washington was unmoved. He stood like the rock ribbed coast of a continent between the surging billows of fanaticism and the child of his love. Order is heaven's first law, and the mind of Washington was order. The revolution ... and decided ... law ... cured the liberty and believed liberty impossible without law. He spoke to the sober judgment of the nation and made clear the danger. He saved the infant government from ruin, and expelled the French minister who had appealed from him to the people. The whole land seeing safety only in his continuance in office, joined Jefferson in urging him to accept a second term. "North and south," pleaded the secretary, "will hang together while they have you to hang to."

No man ever stood for so much to his country and to mankind as George Washington. Hamilton, Jefferson and Adams, Madison and Jay, each represented some of the elements which formed the union. Washington embodied them all. They fell at times under popular disapproval, were burned in effigy, were stoned but he with unerring judgment was always the leader of the people. Milton said of Cromwell that war made him great, peace greater. The superiority of Washington's character and genius were more conspicuous in the formation of our government and in putting it on indestructible foundations than in leading armies to victory and conquering the independence of his country. "The union in any event" is the central thought of his farewell address, and all the years of his grand life were devoted to its formation and preservation. He fought as a youth with Braddock and in the capture of Fort du Quesne for the protection of the whole country. As commander in chief of the Continental army, his commission was from the congress of the United Colonies. He inspired the movement for the republic, was the president and dominant spirit of the convention which framed its constitution and its president for eight years and guided its course ... moving safely along ... way of time. It won ... toward the first ... of the

... world the asylum ... oppressed the home of the free.

In his courteous ... [illegible] ... Washington ... of Charles Fox ... British ... whom ... judgment ... Washington.

Chatham who with Clive ... an empire ... the empire in the west by follies which even his power and eloquence could not prevent. Pitt saw the vast creations of his diplomacy shattered at Austerlitz, and fell murmuring, "My country, how I leave my country!" Napoleon ... a noble tribute to Washington, to be ... at the head of his armies but, unable to rise to Washington's greatness, witnessed the ... structure created by conquest and cemented by blood, to minister to his own ambition and pride crumble into fragments and an exile ... breathed his last babbling of battlefields and carnage. Washington with his finger upon his pulse, felt the presence of death and calmly reviewed the past and forecasting the future answered to the summons of the grim messenger, "It is well" and as his soul ascended to God the land was deluged in tears and the world united in his eulogy. Blot out from the page of history the names of all the great actors of his time in the drama of nations and preserve the name of Washington and the century would be renowned.

We stand to-day upon the dividing line between the first and second century of constitutional government. There are no clouds overhead and no convulsions under our feet. We reverently return thanks to Almighty God for the past and with confident and hopeful promise ... upon sure ground towards the future. The simple facts of these hundred years paralyze the imagination and we contemplate the vast accumulations of the century with awe and pride. Our population has grown from four to sixty-five millions. Its center moving westward five hundred miles since 1789 is eloquent with the founding of cities and the birth of states. New settlements, clearing the forests and subduing the prairies and adding ... millions to the few thousands of farms which were the support of Washington's republic, create one of the great granaries of the world and open exhaustless reservoirs of national wealth.

The infant industries which the first act of our first administration sought to encourage, now give remunerative employment to more people than inhabited the republic at the beginning of Washington's presidency. The grand total of their annual output of seven thousand millions of dollars in value places the United States first among the manufacturing countries of the earth. One half the total mileage of all the railroads, and one quarter of all the telegraph lines of the world within our borders, testify to the volume, variety and value of an internal commerce which makes these states if need be, independent and self-supporting. These hundred years of development under favoring political conditions have brought the sum of our national wealth to a figure which has passed the results of a thousand years ... richest of modern empires.

During this generation, a civil war of unequaled magnitude caused the expenditure and loss of eight thousand millions of dollars, and killed six hundred thousand and permanently disabled over a million young men, and yet the imperious progress of the north and the marvelous industrial development of the new and free south have obliterated the evidences of destruction, and made the war a memory, and have stimulated production until our annual surplus nearly equals that of England, France and Germany combined. The teeming millions of Asia till the patient soil and work the shuttle and loom as their fathers have done for ages, modern Europe has felt the influence and received the benefit of the incalculable multiplication of force by inventive genius since the Napoleonic wars, and yet, only two hundred and sixty nine years after the little band of Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock our people, numbering less than one fifteenth of the inhabitants of the globe do one third of its mining, one fourth of its manufacturing, one fifth of its agriculture, and own one-sixth of its wealth.

This realm of material prosperity, surpassing the wildest creations of the romancers who have astonished and delighted mankind, would be full of danger for the present and menace for the future, if the virtue, intelligence and independence of the people were not equal to the wise regulation of its uses and the stern prevention of its abuses. But following the growth and power of the great factors, whose aggregation of capital made possible the tremendous pace of the settlement of our national domain the building of our great cities and the opening of the lines of communication which have unified our country and created our resources, have come national and state legislation and supervision. Twenty millions, a vast majority of our people of intelligent age acknowledging the authority of their several churches, twelve millions of children in the common schools, three hundred and forty-five universities and colleges for the higher education of men and two hundred for women, four hundred and fifty institutions of learning for science, law, medicine and theology, are the despair of the scoffer and the demagogue and the firm support of civilization and liberty.

Steam and electricity have changed the commerce not only, they have revolutionized also the governments of the world. They have given to the press its power and brought all races and nationalities into touch and sympathy. They have tested and are trying the strength of all systems to stand the strain and conform to the conditions which follow the germinating influences of American democracy. At the time of the inauguration of Washington, seven royal families ruled as many kingdoms in Italy, but six of them have seen their thrones overturned and their countries disappear from the map of Europe. Most of the kings, princes, dukes and margraves of Germany who reigned despotically and sold their soldiers for foreign service, have passed into history, and their heirs have neither prerogative nor domain. Spain has gone through many violent changes, and the ... of her

... [illegible] ... to depict ... with repeated ... [illegible] ... colonies ... to invoke ... the approval of the representatives ... of the ... house of lords ... in the commons, leaving to the ... only the shadow of their ancient ... But to-day, the American people after all the ... developments of the century are ... living under the government of Washington. The constitution during all that period has been amended only upon the lines laid down in the original instrument and in conformity with the recorded opinion of the fathers. The first great addition was the incorporation of a bill of rights, and the last the embodying into the constitution of the immortal principle of the declaration of independence—of the equality of all men before the law. No crisis has been too perilous for its powers, no evolution too rapid for its adaptation, and no expansion beyond its easy grasp and administration. It has assimulated diverse nationalities with warring traditions, customs, conditions and languages, imbued them with its spirit, and won their passionate loyalty and love.

The flower of the youth of the nations of continental Europe are conscripted from productive industries and drilling in camps. Vast armies stand in battle array along the frontiers, and a Kaiser's whim or a minister's mistake may precipitate the most destructive war of modern times. Both monarchial and republican governments are seeking safety in the repression and suppression of opposition and criticism. The volcanic forces of democratic aspiration and socialistic revolt are rapidly increasing and threaten peace and security. We turn from these gathering storms to the British isles and find their people in the throes of a political crisis involving the form and substance of their government, and their statesmen far from confident that the enfranchised and unprepared masses will wisely use their power.

But for us no army exhausts our resources nor consumes our youth. Our navy must needs increase in order that the protecting flag may follow the expanding commerce which is to successfully compete in all the markets of the world. The sun of our destiny is still rising and its rays illumine vast territories as yet unoccupied and undeveloped and which are to be the happy homes of millions of people. The questions which affect the powers of government and the expansion of ... liberty of the federal constitution are ... pletely settled and so ... approved that our political divisions produce only the healthy antagonism of parties which is necessary for the preservation of liberty. Our institutions furnish the full equipment of shield and spear for the battles of freedom and absolute protection against every danger which threatens the welfare of the people will always be found in the intelligence which appreciates their value and the courage and morality with which their powers are exercised. The spirit of Washington fills the executive office. Presidents may not rise to the full measure of his greatness, but they must not fall below his standard of public duty and obligation. His life and character, conscientiously studied and thoroughly understood by coming generations will be for them a liberal education for private life and public station, for citizenship and patriotism, for love and devotion to union and liberty. With their inspiring past and splendid present, the people of these United States, heirs of a hundred years marvelously rich in all which adds to the glory and greatness of a nation, with an abiding trust in the stability and elasticity of their constitution, and an abounding faith in themselves, hail the coming century with hope and joy.

Gerry then introduced President Harrison who arose from his seat and advanced to the front of the platform. This was a signal for a grand outburst of cheering. Dozens of cameras pointed at him from the surrounding house tops. He stood still for a moment unconsciously giving the photographers an excellent opportunity and then spoke as follows.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

These proceedings are of a very exacting character and make it quite impossible that I should deliver an address on this occasion. At an early date I notified your committee that the programme must not contain any address by me. The selection of Depew as orator on this occasion makes further speech not only difficult but superfluous. He has met the demand of the occasion on its own high level. He has brought before us the incidents of the ceremonies of the great inauguration of Washington. We seem to be a part of the admiring and almost adoring throng that filled these streets one hundred years ago to greet the always inspiring presence of Washington. He was the incarnation of duty and teaches this great lesson, that those who would assert their name with events that outlive a century can only do so by the highest consecration to duty. He was like a captain who goes to sea and throws overboard his cargo of rags that he may gain safety and deliverance for his imperilled fellow men. Washington seemed to come to the discharge of the duties of his high office impressed with the great sense of his unfamiliarity with the position newly thrust upon him, modestly doubtful of his own ability but trusting implicitly in his hopefulness of the aid of that God who rules the world and presides in the councils of nations and his power to control human events. We have made marvellous progress since then but the stately and enduring shaft we have built at the national capital at Washington symbolizes the fact that he is still first.

These remarks of the president were frequently interrupted with cheers and ... the applause of the assembled crowd.

Then came cries for "Morton" but the vice president merely responded by rising and bowing. Archbishop Corrigan then pronounced the benediction attired in his pontifical robes. The literary exercises closed at 11.15 o'clock and the presidential party at once entered their carriages and started for the reviewing stand at Madison square.

THE GRAND PAGEANT.

The moment that the exercises at the sub treasury began the military parade started up Broadway from Pine street with General Schofield commanding. The parade was in three divisions, the first being of regular troops, cadets and the naval corps. The West Pointers, 400 strong, led the column. The second division consisted of the state militia marching ... the order in which their respective states were admitted to the union with governors of each state at the head. ... was ... this division to the governor. ... troops and ... Governor ... The third division consisted of the Grand Army of the Republic ...

At ... the president and ... upon ... of Broadway. ... President Harrison received a most ... the sight of ... the people ... and themselves fluttered ... handkerchiefs. The cabinet officers and other honored guests were greeted with plaudits but the ovation accorded ex-President Cleveland was at many points more hearty than that received by the occupants of the first carriage.

Washington square was simply a seething, bustling, hustling crowd of humanity. As the troops passed down Waverly Place and up Fifth Avenue under the grand arch the scene from Grand street ... The long line of soldiers with their trappings and trimmings glittering in the sun looked like a vast river of humanity. As the troops filed into Fifth Avenue they were greeted with cheer after cheer. Into Union Square came the head of the column. The troops made a beautiful turn and passing by the statue of the immortal George wound around the square like some huge gaily colored serpent, and away once more to Fifth avenue and thence to the reviewing stand. The hurras of the people that were wafted up the avenue on the wind announced to those in the stands at Madison square the approach of the parade. The scene at the square was a brilliant one. For fully two hours before the parade arrived the stands were occupied by people who had determined to be patient, and thereby secure good seats. The hotel windows presented an attractive appearance. A man who had certainly as fine a view as anybody, had perched himself on the top of the triumphal arch in front of the Fifth Avenue hotel. Keeping company with Washington and his horse, he surveyed the spectacle as it approached and passed beneath him.

At 1 o'clock there was a stir about Madison square which indicated the drawing near of the president and his party. The soldiery had arrived at Twenty second street and were drawn up on the other side, leaving an avenue through which the distinguished party could be driven. Soon after 1 o'clock the carriages containing the president drove up. Mayor Grant was with him. Following them were the vice president and Senators Sherman and Evarts. Ex-Presidents Cleveland and Hayes occupied another carriage. Chauncey M. Depew occupied a carriage with Archbishop Corrigan. On the stand President Harrison occupied the center. On his right was General Sherman and on his left was Mayor Grant. To the left of the latter were ex-Presidents Cleveland and Hayes.

But a few minutes elapsed after the ... presidential party when the military ... the great column moved ... the grand stand and it was twenty minutes past six, five hours and twenty five minutes after the start, when the last of it had passed and the president was able to rest his right arm which for five hours had been constantly busy in answering salutes. Throughout the parade the soldiery made a remarkably fine appearance. The Grand Army of the Republic came in at the end and were received all along the route with cheers and hurrahs, though nearly everyone who had viewed the long parade was thoroughly tired out. From the Madison Square reviewing stand to the dis... point at Fifty seventh street the crowd was if anything thicker than below Twenty-third street. As the ... wore on the crowds refreshed themselves with fruit, sandwiches and drinks ... from the vendors who swarmed on every side. From the common ... stand came a perfect rain of oranges to the tired soldiers, whenever the column halted. Barrels and boxes to stand on readily brought from 25 to 50 cents and seats on trucks were often twice filled as the original purchasers became tired and forsook them. Many persons brought chairs and camp stools to stand on, and one long-headed individual carried a step ladder about with him which he planted wherever he pleased. The stands in front of the various churches were well patronized and from Fiftieth street up, where the broad railings abounded, each house had half a hundred sight seers clinging below the stands built above the railings. Accidents were exceedingly rare, although fainting spells were common enough. On the whole the entire affair was most admirably managed.

THE P... B...

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Metropolitan opera house was to-night the scene of the second chief event of the great centennial celebration and the theatre of the greatest banquet possibly ever held within the recollection of man. The interior decorations of the now historical building excelled the splendor and display of the ball celebration of the previous night. The stage and auditorium were connected in one continuous floor, which was the foundation for over a quarter of a hundred tables, arranged in double horseshoe fashion, with a seating capacity for 800. Nearly 800 wine glasses glittered at intervals along the array of tables and 200 waiters, as well drilled as so many soldiers, stood ready to respond to the slightest wink of the diners. The tables were elaborately decorated. The expense of the dinner is said to have been $35,000, the wine alone causing an expenditure of nearly $16,000. The bill of fare was eight inches long and of French construction, being wound up with twelve varieties of wine and three cordials.

Over the president's seat surrounded by a flowing American flag was suspended a huge picture of the ... and bust of Washington. At Mayor Grant's right hand sat the president and Governor Hill was on the mayor's left. Next to the president sat Vice President Morton. Others near by were Chief Justice Fuller, General Schofield, Senator Evarts, ex President Hayes, Bishop Potter, Secretary Proctor and General Sherman. At Governor Hill's side were ... cock, ex President Cleveland, Speaker Cole of the New York state assembly, and Hons. H. Cox, Clarence Bowen and Elbridge T. Gerry.

It was just a little after 8 o'clock when the president escorted by Governor Hill and Mayor Grant entered the great dining room. They were followed by Vice President Morton and Lieutenant Governor Jones of New York and other distinguished guests of the mayor's table. As the party walked down the main aisle of the auditorium all the assembled diners stood up in recognition of the president's arrival and the band played "Hail to the Chief." The presidential party stood back of their chairs with bowed ... while Bishop Potter made the opening prayer of grace and the dinner was begun at a signal from the bugle's ... directors. It was announced that Secretary Blaine was unable to be present and President Harrison's address which was at the tail of the list was scheduled to replace Secretary Blaine's which was half way down the toast list.

At the conclusion of the invocation Mayor Grant rose and read the list of toasts. Governor Hill was introduced as the first speaker and rose and welcomed the guests. Following Governor Hill's welcome, ex President Cleveland was introduced and responded to the toast "Our People" as follows. The mention of the people may well suggest sober and impressive reflection. When ever human government has been administered in tyranny, in despotism or in oppression they are found among the governed, yearning for freer conditions and the assertions of man's nobility. These are but the faltering steps of human nature in the direction of freedom which is their birthright, and they presage the struggle of men to become a free people and thus reach the plane of their highest and best aspirations. In this relation and in their cry for freedom it may be truly said the voice of the people is the voice of God. The influence of these reflections is upon me as I speak of those who after darkness, doubt and struggle burst forth in the bright light of independence and liberty, and became "Our People," free, determined and confident, challenging the wonder of the universe, proclaiming the dignity of man and invoking aid and favor from Almighty God. In sublime faith and rugged strength our fathers cried out to the world: "We, the people of the United States in order to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for common defense, promote general welfare and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America." Thus when our people in a day assumed a place among the nations of the earth, their mission was to teach the fitness of man for self government and their destiny was to out strip every other people in national achievement and material greatness.

One hundred years have passed. We have announced and proved to the world our mission and made our destiny secure. I will not tamely recite our achievements. They are written on every page of our history and the monuments of our growth and advancement are about us, but the value of these things is measured by the fullness with which our people have preserved their patriotism, their integrity and their devotion to the first institution ... this test. We point to the scattered graves of many thousands of our people who have bravely died in defense of our national safety and minutely bearing testimony to their love of country and to an invincible living host standing ready to enforce the national rights and to protect our land, our churches, our schools and universities, and our benevolent institutions which beautify town and hamlet and look out from every hill ... testifying to the value our people put upon religious teachings, upon advanced education and ... deeds of charity. That our people are jealous of their individual rights and freedom is proved by the fact that no one in place or power has dared ... assail them.

... celebration ... of our first chief magistrate ... popular appreciation of the value of the office which in our plan of government stands above all others for the sovereignty of their people, and is the ... of their trust. Surely such a people can safely be trusted with their free government and there need be no fear that they have lost the qualities which fit them to be its custodians. Let us then have an abiding faith in "our people," let petulance and discontent with popular action disappear before the truth that in any and all circumstances the will of the people, however it may be exercised, is the law of our national existence, the arbiter ... fate and unchangeable, by which we must abide. Other than existing situations or policies can only justify themselves when they shall be reached by the ... of political intelligence and the revival of unselfish and patriotic interest in public affairs. Ill tured complaints of popular incompetency and self-righteous ... of superiority over the body of the people are impotent and ...

But, there is a danger I fear, that the scope of the words "Our People" is not always fully appreciated. It is only natural that those in the various walks of life should see our people only within the range of their own vision. A rich merchant or capitalist in the center of wealth and enterprise, hardly has a glimpse of the country, the blacksmith at his forge, or the farmer in the field, and these in their turn know but little of the laborers who crowd our manufactories and ... toil, or of the ... who ... in our midst; yet in the spirit of our institutions all these, so separated in station and personal interest, are a common brotherhood and are "Our People." The diversity of our interests, though a source of boundless wealth and prosperity has a tendency to press our people apart. This condition demands of us a counter force of liberality and enlightened regard for the condition of every individual who contributes to the aggregate of our national greatness.

This centennial time which stirs our pride by leading us to the contemplation of our ... strength in wealth and greatness also recalls to our minds the virtues and unselfish devotion to principle of those who saw the first days of the republic. Let there now be revealed our love for the principles which our country represents. Let there be at the same time a new consecration to the use of man's freedom and equality, a quickened sense of the solemn responsibility before every man who wears the badge of "our people." The future beckons us on, let us follow with an exalted and ennobling love of our country and an undaunted courage. Though the clouds may sometimes darken the heavens they shall be dispelled and we shall see the bow of God's promise set clearly in the sky and shall read ... blazing in radiant characters the words "our people."

Governor Fitz Hugh Lee of Virginia responded to "The States." Chief Justice Fuller spoke to "The Federal Constitution." After the chief justice's address President Harrison was introduced and as he rose ... speak he appeared tired out and even paler than usual. The president responded to "The United States of America." The next toast was "The Senate" responded to by Senator Daniel. Following Senator Daniel's speech was the response by ex-President Hayes to "The Presidency." Mr. Hayes was followed by Senator Evarts who spoke to "The Judiciary."

General Sherman was cheered when he rose to respond to "The Army and Navy." "Our Schools and Colleges" was the next toast to which Harvard's president, Chas W. Eliot, responded. Hon. James Russell Lowell ... Literature. ... were responded to and the ... when the ...

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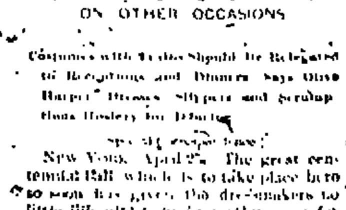
CENTENNIAL DRESSES.

ALSO SOME GOWNS TO BE WORN ON OTHER OCCASIONS

Costumes with Trains Should be Relegated to Receptions and Dinners Says Olive Harper—Dresses, Slippers and Scrolup tions Hosiery for Dancing.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, April 2—The great centennial ball which is to take place here so soon has given the dressmakers no little difficulty to find something new for every lady, and different from anything that could possibly be worn by any other lady who intends to go. The skirts of ball dresses count for less than the corsages as it is the beginning as of the



No. 1. No. 2.
HANDSOME BALL COSTUMES.

waist which determines the beauty of the dress. The skirts are mostly of so thin material which floats out gracefully as the pretty dancer whirls around in time to the cadences of the music, and as Lent is over it is now permissible for all the girls who love dancing to dance again. It has been whispered that there have been many little dances on the sly during Lent, but these folks will talk often without reason.

One thing is noticeable now about all the dancing dresses, and that is the shortness of the skirts. There is no bustle nor any extra fullness in the back except that which comes from an underskirt with starched ruffles up the back breadth. The skirts for all young ladies and young matrons are just long enough to touch the floor in the back, but some of the more elderly ladies who still find pleasure in dancing wear very costly dresses of velvet, brocade and silk with long trains, to the great discomfort of everybody else. I think a trained dress is more out of place in a ball room than any other place, and yet there will always be three or four in every ball—just enough to keep a pile of unfortunate men lying around in spots on the floor. And when the wearer wishes to dance she stoops down with a sort of a sidewise and backward motion, like a dog going after a flea, and takes hold of her train and lifts it up in her arm, a proceeding that always leaves more or less of her feet exposed and dances with that awkward weight over her arm. The dignity and grace of her movements are impeded and she is ridiculous.

Trained dresses ought to be strictly relegated to receptions and dinners. There they are in place.

It will now be but a short time until the watering place balls and hops will begin, and I wish to tell all my dancing friends what to wear and how to make it. The figure No. 1 is a very taking little dress for a young lady, of pale pink silk tissue, the pink so pale that it is almost flesh color. The bottom of the skirt has two ruffles four inches deep, the top one having three tucks above it. These ruffles are worked in pink floss silk and with white silk with here and there a silver thread. The rest of the skirt is quite plain and the [illegible] fall to the feet [illegible] can be understood at a glance. The ribbons are ruat white satin. The embroidery across the top is of the same pattern as that around the skirt. Such a dress, if made by the nimble fingers of the wearer, would cost not more than $12. If bought in one of our large establishments it would cost from $80 to $100.

No. 2 is the bodice of a dress in cream White mull. The skirt has a deep hem, above which is a series of ten narrow tucks. A loose tunic of mull is caught up on each side with a spray of tea roses and foliage. Around the waist is a very novel arrangement of applique of pearl embroidery on escurial lace, with some pretty pendants also in pearl. The front is filled across with a full pleating of tulle. The whole cost of this exceedingly handsome dress, including the flowers, would not be over $15, if made at home. Perhaps not so much, certainly not, if the beading could also be done at home.

No. 4. No. 5. No. 6.
HANDSOME BALL COSTUMES.

Another very pretty dancing dress for a young lady is shown in No. 3. It is of silver gray silk warp Henrietta, with a gauzy brocaded ribbon sash of pale pink. The top of the waist has a bertha of pink tulle and horizontal stripes of the brocaded ribbon. The skirt is plain with a very slightly draped tunic, held by knots of pink ribbon. The gloves are pale pink, embroidered in silver. The cost of this gown would be about $20, made at home, but it would outlast four of any of the others. No. 4 is a dress made of pale blue surah, trimmed with panels of dark blue velvet. The corsage is exceedingly pretty, having a classical effect with the metallic belt and shoulder piece. The fifth gown is for such young ladies as do not care to wear a low cut dress and it is a very tasty pretty one. It is of figured Bengaline silk, white and pale green with trimmings of unconventional green velvet and a lace ruff. This [illegible] is more difficult to make, but [illegible] by a little care can easily [illegible].

Another dainty and attractive dress is of [illegible] green [illegible] with a border of [illegible] ribbon around the bottom of the [illegible] a narrower one around the [illegible] a full puff of [illegible] lady would [illegible] the occasion [illegible] fashionable [illegible] of attire in [illegible] the height of [illegible] girls, and [illegible] the girl feels

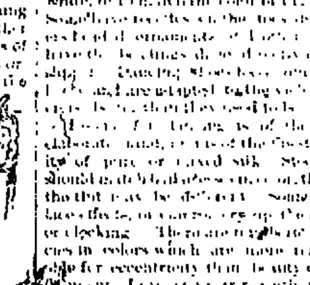
that the dress [illegible] be costly; she can go to a big house and pay a hundred dollars for the same dress that would cost her, at home instruction, a quarter of the sum.

One of the prettiest [illegible] powns of [illegible] and white [illegible] each side of the [illegible] cherry velvet [illegible] also [illegible] of cream white [illegible] a [illegible] of the same. This is a lovely like dress and is one of the kind that never goes out of fashion.

Ball slippers can be of satin, the kid, white, or to match the color of the dress. Some have rosettes on the toes and others bead ornaments or buckles; quite lovely. Shoes are always used by those who [illegible] dancing shoes have [illegible] and are adapted to the [illegible] than they used to be.

[illegible] for [illegible] of the [illegible] elaborate kind, are of the finest quality of pure or raised silk. Stockings should match the dress or, though that that may be deficient. Some have lace effects, or on the instep or clocking. There are many fancies in colors which are more remarkable for eccentricity than beauty or [illegible]. I saw one pair recently which [illegible] a flight of butterflies, wind [illegible] spirally around the stockings.

[illegible] skirts for dancing dresses are made of [illegible] cambric with one or two ruffles around the bottom, and others which overlap each other all the way



HOME AND BALL DRESSES.

up the back breadth. These are for the under one. When the dress is made of thin material, the skirt which is to be worn next it should be of thin muslin, sheer and not too fine. This gives a transparent effect that is very desirable, for a thick skirt next to the dress is too abrupt a change. Some young ladies have a skirt made of thin glace silk to wear under such dresses, but that makes it necessary to have one for every gown.

A very novel fancy, in new spring gowns, which also could be adapted to ball dresses for those who like darker colors, is to have fine black grenadine made up over changeable glace silk. The changeable effects come in brown and gold, purple and gold, blue and pink, red and yellow and other very marked contrasts. The colors thus are very brilliant, and no lady would wear them, unless toned down by the outer film of grenadine. This is cut exactly with the silk so that it lays flat over it, and the bright colors show faintly through the meshes, and thus it becomes very beautiful, the folds breaking out into rich lights and shadows with every movement.

This fashion has really not reached America yet, except in one or two important gowns, but [illegible] and [illegible] away since her great-grandmother's time, now is her opportunity. The Priestly grenadine comes in single mesh and is the double kind, and costs about seventy cents a yard. I haven't got a grandmother to go to for one. I wish I had. OLIVE HARPER.

Too Much for His Sister Anyway.

A Stevens avenue young lady was much pained and shocked as she walked down the street yesterday to see her young brother sitting astride the prostrate body of another boy and raining down blows upon his struggling victim.

"Johnny!" she almost screamed, "what are you doing? Come here this minute. Aren't you ashamed of yourself, fighting this way in the street?"

The boy [illegible] the vanquished antagonist and faced his indignant sister. Then he explained:

"Well, I don't care. He said you wasn't good looking. I don't think you are either, but it ain't none o' his funeral. So I licked him."—Minneapolis Journal.

Fast W[illegible]ing.

Lon Dempson has perhaps the fastest standing record of any engineer on the Union Pacific as far as schedule time is concerned. Lon was formerly known as the "Flying Dutchman," but now basks under that sublime but fictitious cognomen, "White Wings." Nevertheless, he is a flyer in the broadest sense of the term. He pulls a passenger between Evanston and Ogden, a distance of seventy five miles, and makes the trip in the remarkable time of seventy five [illegible] minute. [illegible] display [illegible] day [illegible] the trip [illegible]

MANITOU SPRINGS.

The Odd Fellows' Celebration—Personal and News Notes.

Mr. A. Lewis, of Brooklyn, is stopping at the Cliff.

Mr. O. W. Greeley is registered at the Cliff from Boston.

Mr. Howard Sullivan, of New York city, is a Barker house guest.

Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Marsh and Miss Louise Marsh, of Chicago, are guests of the Cliff.

Rev. Harry Nyce, of Greensburg, Ind., and Mrs. John Metcalf, of St. Louis, are late arrivals at the Barker.

Mr. E. E. Nichols has engaged the services of a first class Denver orchestra to furnish music for the Cliff house during the se[illegible].

Mr. Frank L. Pratt, a clothing man of New York, and Mr. Harry C. Ghost, a wholesale dry goods dealer of St. Louis, are at the Barker. The [illegible] accompanied by his wife.

Special services were held at the Congregational church yesterday evening in honor of [illegible] by the young people at Emerson [illegible] in the evening.

Barnum Dead.

New Haven, Conn., April 30.—Hon. [illegible] H. Barnum, chairman of the national democratic committee [illegible] Lime Rock at 9:35 o'clock this [illegible].

Weather Indications.

War Department,
Washington, D. C., April 30, 10 p. m.

Indications for twenty four hours commencing Wednesday, May 1, at 7 a. m. For Colorado: Local rains, colder, variable winds.

THE WELSH IN AMERICA.

THEIR HAPPY NEST IN SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA

The Wonderful Talent of the Welsh People for Choral Singing and the Eisteddfod Festivals—Welsh Miners with Splendid Voices.

[Special Correspondence.]

Scranton, Pa., April 22.—The west half of Scranton was known to the country [illegible] as [illegible] Welsh Athens of America. [illegible] Hyde Park [illegible] [illegible] the latter was [illegible] [illegible] their own [illegible] that have [illegible] United States [illegible] [illegible] mining [illegible] industry of [illegible] [illegible] fathers [illegible] by their sturdy ancestors [illegible] turned back the [illegible] of Cambria [illegible] sacred soil [illegible] Druids and the bards of old [illegible] being [illegible] Eisteddfod [illegible] contests, in which prizes are [illegible] for with energy and enthusiasm [illegible] for the literary [illegible] these tournaments [illegible] from all parts of the world, and a large [illegible] of the [illegible] live in Wales [illegible] and [illegible] such as that held in Hyde Park about twelve years ago, awakened an intense interest through the [illegible], the largest halls in Scranton are [illegible] at such times to accommodate the great [illegible] crowds that assemble to witness the contests of the choirs in singing the works of the masters or listen to the adjudications awarding the principal prizes in literature, which are oftentimes valuable.

The greatest Eisteddfod ever held in America was the celebrated and well remembered Hyde Park Eisteddfod of some twelve years ago, and for that event a mammoth pavilion, capable of accommodating about 10,000 persons, was specially built at great cost. Large choirs, composed of miners and their families, and numbering from 200 to 300 persons each, competed for the leading prizes. The members of these choirs came from all the towns along the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys, and as each particular town took a local pride in its special organization, the rivalry became intense. Carl Zerrahn, of Boston, and Dudley Buck, of New York, were the adjudicators, and it is needless to say that where expectation was so high all around theirs was no easy task. The vast pavilion was thronged to its utmost with the contest of the choirs [illegible] and when the name of the winning choir was announced the enthusiasm knew no bounds. The sense of fair play is well developed among the contestants, and after [illegible] defeat may bring disappointment and [illegible] good nature soon prevails itself and the winning and defeated choirs are seen [illegible] forces to give one grand rendition of the competitive piece, which may be a selection from the crowning works of Haydn or Handel, or some other immortal composer. It is then that the genius of Wales [illegible] itself in one grand whirlwind of song and demonstrates by glorious harmony the value of keen competition. Carl Zerrahn and Dudley Buck, who had a wide experience with chorus singing, both in New York and Boston, were fairly astonished by such superb training and told me they had never heard anything to excel it.

The chorus singing of the Welsh people of these valleys is really wonderful. They take to it early in life and [illegible] work [illegible]. The most notable feature of these choirs is the fact that the men who constitute them are mostly miners and mine laborers, who, after toiling hard all day long in the [illegible] workshops, come forth from the black abyss of anthracite with a song in their hearts. One of the most successful, as well as the most popular concerted pieces sung at the Eisteddfodau of these valleys in many years was written by a miner working at Plymouth in the Wyoming valley. The piece is entitled "Yr Haf" (The Summer) and is a most charming achievement in the way of sound painting. The composer is an obscure, musical enthusiast who went to the mines, who can step from the grimy pit to the desk of the musical conductor and swing a baton with as much ease, grace and accuracy as the most popular of the leaders whose names shine in big type and who are the subject of much gossip. Music seems to be a part of the everyday existence of the Welsh people, and they give it full swing in Hyde Park, where church choirs [illegible] of the present traditions of the place that even the babies [illegible] the notes and cry in [illegible]. When the celebrated band master, P. S. Gilmore, gave his concert in the Academy of Music in Scranton, a few months ago, the Choral [illegible] Society of Hyde Park, containing 300 voices, took part in the entertainment, and fairly startled the hero of the Boston jubilee by their superb singing. He delivered a graceful little speech in which he expressed his agreeable surprise and said it was the finest chorus singing he had ever listened to. The well trained choir that called forth this tribute was led by a boy. Again, when Cappa came along with the Seventh Regiment band of New York, the same society sang, and Cappa repeated the Gilmore compliment with emphasis and interest. Even those who are more familiar with the work of the Hyde Park singers cannot help wondering at the proficiency attained in the rendering of song by these children of toil, most of whom work in [illegible] in the coal mines and the breaker.

But these who dwell in the "Welsh Athens of America" do not devote all their spare time to song. They have their Welsh Philosophical society, where they hold regular meetings and formal debates on the leading questions of the day, and there is connected with this society an excellent library with a fine array of books that are carefully kept by a special attendant or librarian who has been placed for that purpose. It is easy to see how, even if they were so inclined, the Welsh people could not be good Nihilists or Anarchists. They have no time. Their spare hours are taken up with books, with song and with debates on questions that interest them as students and as citizens of a great country.

Although the Welsh people of Hyde Park are as [illegible] excellent citizens of the republic [illegible] [illegible] affection [illegible] Wales, and [illegible]

The Welsh people are very proud of their motto, "Y gwir yn erbyn y byd."

[illegible]

It [illegible] at all their Eisteddfodau [illegible] and [illegible] for inspiration for many an [illegible].

[illegible] the president of the [illegible] [illegible] Hyde Park [illegible] [illegible] New York [illegible]

associated. The Welsh [illegible] with the [illegible] effort to reach the top note, but this does not by any means disturb the harmony of the meeting for the reason that there is so much of it to [illegible] special attention. Furthermore, the [illegible] something remains one third of [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] people. So the [illegible] happy [illegible] brothers are permitted to be [illegible] to the pleasures of those [illegible] be an ill natured curmudgeon [illegible] who would deny the first [illegible] the only means [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] spring [illegible] the latter would be to make [illegible] who in any case [illegible] stay at home.

The [illegible] character of the people of Hyde Park is [illegible] attested by the number of [illegible] the [illegible] at dinner [illegible] [illegible] It [illegible] may be [illegible] [illegible] and prize competitions [illegible] the industries [illegible] pretty [illegible] achieved by Hyde Park as the Welsh Athens of America—a [illegible] place because of the [illegible] [illegible] where the [illegible] still regarded with [illegible] one may behold [illegible] relative [illegible] of [illegible] Ioan [illegible] Mostyn, who [illegible] [illegible] Owen [illegible] Welsh bard, [illegible] was hard to the [illegible] that performed [illegible] history as the Wars of the Roses. JOHN E. HASTINGS.

The Welsh Memorial Fund.

New York, April 22.—[illegible] death of [illegible] Welch, the man [illegible] produced [illegible] impression upon all who read of [illegible]

[illegible] struggle [illegible] just called a [illegible] about three [illegible] he was attacked by cancer. The [illegible] removed a large part of his tongue, [illegible] his health, as it was hoped that [illegible] had been eradicated. He had kept [illegible] while in the hospital, and to [illegible] industry which he left it. The New York [illegible] Puck, Life, Judge, The Epoch, The [illegible] publications [illegible] him to their [illegible] and from the journals [illegible] copied into newspapers all over the [illegible]. His reputation [illegible] [illegible] respected, righteous, and [illegible] brilliant career [illegible] assured. But it proved to have been [illegible] a reprieve, and a [illegible] his [illegible] on his chest. For a while there were [illegible] hopes that it might again be fought [illegible] last the physicians gave up the case [illegible] death was plainly seen to be [illegible] of a few months.

Then began that exhibition of devotion and courage which has aroused the sympathy and challenged the admiration of all who have heard of it. Each [illegible] strength could not dry up the [illegible] of [illegible] or prevent his hope [illegible] long as he could hold the pen he turned off his jokes with his own hand, when a [illegible] weakness made that effort too exhausting he dictated them to his wife, who penned many a witty sally with an aching heart. At last he was unable to [illegible] strength enough to compose, and [illegible] a complete paragraph; but even during the last forty-eight hours, in [illegible] between the periods of delirium caused by paroxysms of pain he asked his wife to jot down isolated words which contained the germ of jokes that he still hoped to get into shape [illegible]. The [illegible] of Gen. Grant, and the [illegible] has been celebrated all over the world, but that displayed by Mr. Welch was even more remarkable, for he lacked that [illegible] of [illegible] sympathy which buoyed up [illegible] those famous men. There is nothing in literary annals more touching, more [illegible], more worthy to be [illegible] [illegible] long form.

Though Mr. Welch earned a good [illegible] the last year (which was, [illegible], much exaggerated in [illegible] account), the heavy expenses of his lingering illness [illegible] his accumulating money, and a [illegible] life was not [illegible] when the disease [illegible] was [illegible], through no fault of his own, from making provision for the future of his family—a wife and four children under 8 years of age, to whom he was deeply attached. His friends therefore [illegible] to erect a monument to his memory in the shape of "The Welch Memorial Fund," to be placed in his widow's hands for the education of the children, and all who desire such behests as be displayed are invited to help in [illegible] this [illegible] by such contributions as they can make [illegible].

The case [illegible] to both [illegible] of newspapers as [illegible], and to the readers of newspapers as debtors to the [illegible] who has given them so many a [illegible] laugh and who made the world happier even out of the depths of his own despair. The smallest gifts are heartily welcomed, and it is hoped that the number of gifts will be so large as to make the amount [illegible] thoroughly representative.

Remittances should be made to Mr. Edward P. Clark, treasurer, editorial rooms, The Evening Post, New York. Mr. R. W. Gilder, editor of The Century Magazine; Mr. L. S. Metcalf, editor of The Forum, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth church, in Brooklyn, and editor of The Christian Union, testify their hearty sympathy with the movement by consenting to audit the treasurer's accounts and certify that the [illegible] [illegible] devoted to the purposes for which it is raised. [illegible] of people [illegible] over the land [illegible] to be represented in the most admirable [illegible] fund.

[illegible]

Antlers Arrivals—M. Zimmerman, New York, W. T. McLaughlin, Newark; J. F. Tyler, Dr. A. K. Bower, W. P. Harris and wife, St. Joseph; W. B. Hays, New York; Miss Kate Castleton and maid, H. Phillips, Oakland; W. N. Bemis, Jefferson, Tex.; W. H. McMillan, St. Johns; Mrs. E. W. Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, St. Paul; W. H. Harris and wife, Brooklyn; Alfred Sarasin, Basel, Switzerland; F. C. Clayton, Birmingham, Eng.; B. C. Edwards, wife and maid, Chicago; E. G. Kilburn and wife, England; W. Zetsche, A. W. Barsh, Henry T. Rogers, Denver; D. N. Henzer, Cascade; M. S. Steel, E. Russell and wife, Chicago; Mrs. Jane Russell, Miss Russell, Meriden, C. T.; R. Jones, C. P. Watkins, Pueblo; E. Rines, St. Louis.

Alamo Arrivals—E. D. Wright, Port; H. F. Pritchard, Denver; T. J. Morgan, St. Joe; Geo. A. Elser; R. V. W. Han, Denver; P. Meckern, Alexandria; Peter Wilson, Denver; Chas. A. Wear, Chicago; Geo. P. Webster, Malden, Mass.; C. F. Harrison, Denver; James Abbot, Dublin; F. D. Hyde, Chicago; H. J. Franklin, city; Jon Jackson, city; [illegible] [illegible] Denver; D. [illegible] Yancey, Terre; [illegible] New York city; R. C. Romney, city; B. Cantlis, Denver; J. H. Hawkins, Rock Creek ranch; Mrs. [illegible] Donald, Chicago; Mrs. W. J. Sills, Brighton; [illegible] Omaha.

John Pinkerton, of Armour & Plankinton, the great packers, [illegible] of Milwaukee [illegible] spent a few [illegible].

Col. Ross Dead.

Paris, April [illegible].—Col. Ross, the well known [illegible] He came here [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] He was attacked by [illegible] and death soon followed.

EUROPEAN CABINETS.

Harrison's Advisers Compared with Old World Ministers.

The Present Ministries of Russia, Germany and Austria.

Some Distinguished Statesmen of European Countries.

Paris, April [illegible], 1889.

[illegible] republican and parliamentary forms of government, and I give the office [illegible] and finally take up the cabinets of the three great [illegible] of Europe, Germany, Russia and Austria.

The administration of the Russian empire [illegible] to four great [illegible] [illegible] which supervises the actions of the administration, the [illegible] which [illegible] functions are [illegible] partly executive; the [illegible] which has to do with the religious affairs of the empire, and the council of ministers, in which we are more especially interested. The ministers of this council are responsible to the czar alone, who appoints and dismisses them at his will.

The most important of all these members of this body is Count Tolstoi, minister of the interior, a rich noble, an arch-ultra conservative, whose idea of government may be judged from his being the author of a proposed new administrative system, by which the central government is to be made still stronger at the cost of local self government. This "reform" is now being discussed by the council of state. The minister of the interior must not be confounded with Count Tolstoi the novelist.

The minister of foreign affairs, M. de Giers, is an unpopular veteran diplomat, who is considered an appropriate mask to conceal from Europe the sinister designs of the "Colossus of the North."

General Count Vannovski, who was, during the Russo Turkish war, chief of the staff of the army commanded by the present czar, then the czarowitz, has been minister of war since 1881. He is said to be a man of great administrative capacities, and if not a Von Moltke, is, nevertheless, an able minister.

M. Wyshnegradski, minister of finance, was the friend and creature of the famous Katkoff, the "Horace Greeley of Russia." Before he was called to the treasury department he had had large experience in business and economic questions as a professor of technology, and as a director in railroad companies and banks. One of the editors of Katkoff's celebrated newspaper, the Moscow Gazette, informs me that M. Wyshnegradski is a good business man and a successful financial minister.

The chief cause of the success of the Russian Black Sea Navigation company, which is doing so much to strengthen Russian influence in that part of the continent, is the efficient minister of marine, Admiral Tchikhatcheff, who not only knows how to conduct the administrative part of his department, but, like Peter the Great, understands the art of ship building.

The minister of justice, M. Manassine, is a distinguished lawyer, the minister of public works and railroads is General Pauker, who was appointed after the recent nearly fatal disaster to the imperial train at Borki, and who is known for his books on engineering; the minister of imperial domains is M. Ostrovski, who was very active in a [illegible] but is not a man of any remarkable parts; the comptroller general is Privy Councillor Solski, who was appointed just ten years ago.

The two remaining ministers are very important members of the council on account of their close relations with the czar, over whom they are said to exert else great influence. I refer to Count Worontzow Daschkow, minister of the imperial household since 1881, formerly commander of the [illegible] of Tzarskoe Selo Hussars, and [illegible] of the [illegible] minister of public instruction [illegible] Pobedonostzeff, who [illegible] of czar [illegible] [illegible] ter, I am informed [illegible] of the empire.

The cabinet of the German empire cannot [illegible] as regards [illegible] importance of the duties [illegible] folio with the cabinets of the United States, England, France [illegible] for instance. Such cabinets [illegible] be found rather in the [illegible] constituting the empire [illegible] Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, etc.

Leaving out of consideration the smaller administrative departments dealing with matters of comparatively little moment, such as the Imperial bank, imperial railroads [illegible] in Alsace Lorraine [illegible] [illegible] the cabinet of the [illegible] is composed of the following [illegible] hers.

At the head of course [illegible] Prince Bismarck, who has been chancellor of the empire since 1871. His history [illegible] that of the empire and [illegible] to be dwelt upon here.

Count Herbert von Bismarck Schonhausen, secretary of state for foreign affairs since 1886, was [illegible] assistant secretary of state [illegible] foreign office [illegible] [illegible] his [illegible] he is the [illegible] [illegible] father [illegible] whether [illegible] [illegible] of his abilities [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for him.

The secretary of the interior, since 1880, has been Herr von Boetticher. He is called Bismarck's "Right Hand" for none else [illegible] well the chancellor's intentions and it [illegible] said of him that he [illegible] some influence over [illegible]. He is

working with great energy to bring to a reasonable consummation the famous "Social Laws," which will carry out Bismarck's pet hobby of state socialism.

Baron von der Goltz succeeded to the charge of the German navy department on the death, a few weeks ago, of Vice Admiral Count von Monts. As yet but little is known of his ability. But if we may judge by what the German newspapers say the appointment seems to give satisfaction.

Herr von Oehlschlager was the presiding judge of a high court of justice when a very short time ago he was made the successor of Dr. von Schelling, the imperial secretary of state for justice. It is concerned that this change had something to do with the Geffcken trial, apropos of the revelation of the late Emperor Frederick's diary which created such a stir throughout Germany a few months ago.

Dr. Von Scholling was an excellent [illegible] and had been in office since 1879. Under his administration the great work of the unification of German laws and the preparation of a uniform [illegible] for the whole empire was [illegible] almost to a conclusion. His [illegible] has been in office too short a time to show what are his qualities for the high position which he fills.

Baron Von Maltzahn, who was recently appointed secretary of the treasury, is a rich landed proprietor, and one of the most public minded gentlemen of all Germany. He entered parliamentary life soon after the French war, in which he was severely wounded while an officer of Uhlans. He is a man of indefatigable business activity, liked and respected by all for the urbanity of his parliamentary demeanor. He was for a long time president of the budget committee of the reichstag, being profoundly instructed in finance. Although conservative by nature and birth, he is too wise to be ultra. The baron belongs to the oldest nobility of northern Germany.

The postmaster general, Dr. von Stephan, has been in this office since the establishment of the empire, and worked his way up from the lowest grades of the service to the head. He is generally considered to be the greatest living authority on matters postal and gives universal satisfaction. Although born an artisan, he was ennobled by old Emperor William for his valuable services. His administration does not embrace Bavaria and Wurtemberg, these kingdoms having reserved rights in postal matters, but the field has been large enough to give play to his superior qualities.

Since 1867 the Austro-Hungarian monarchy has formed a bi partite state consisting of a German, or "Cisleithan," monarchy, and a Magyar, or "Transleithan" [illegible] the former officially designated as Austria, and the latter as Hungary. Each of the two countries has its own parliament, ministers and government. But besides the Austrian cabinet and the Hungarian cabinet there is still a third cabinet, which manages the common interests of the whole empire. I will first say a word about this last cabinet and then take up that of Austria and finally that of Hungary.

There are three members of the common ministry of the empire. Count Kalnoky, a staunch supporter of the Austro-German alliance, is the minister of foreign affairs. He has had large experience in diplomacy, having been in the service 35 years and having held diplomatic positions in four of the great capitals of Europe, in Berlin, London, Rome and St. Petersburg. Count Kalnoky has presided over the Vienna foreign office since 1881 and is one of the "Big Four" (Bismarck, Kalnoky, Crispi and de Giers) of European diplomacy.

Baron Bauer, a field marshal and one of the best generals in the Austrian army, was made minister of war just a year ago, while M. de Kallay is the minister of finance and "administrator" of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

At the head of the Austrian cabinet stands Count Edward Taaffe, the famous minister of the interior. He is a descendant of an old Irish family and is still a peer of Ireland with the title of Lord Viscount Taaffe of Carren and Baron Ballymote. He is a good politician, an intimate friend of the emperor and has been in power for the last ten years.

The minister of agriculture, Count Julius Falkenhayn, is a large land owner and an excellent agriculturist. He has had wide experience in various departments of life, having been a soldier for ten years, and a journalist for many twenty years. He has been in his present post ever since 1879.

Field Marshal Count von Welsersheimb holds the portfolio of national defense. Professor Dunajewski, formerly of the Cracow university, is minister of finance. The interests of education and public worship are in the hands of a former head master of the Vienna Theresianum, one of the state colleges, Dr. von Gautsch. The minister of justice, Count Frederic Schonborn, was never a lawyer.

Two things characterize the Austrian cabinet—the long time that [illegible] of its ministers have been at the head of their respective departments, and the absence of a minister of marine, or secretary of the navy as we should say. Naval affairs are subordinated to a bureau or section under the imperial minister of war, and yet Austro Hungary has a fleet of 110 vessels, all told, over 11,000 [illegible] and the usual complement of officers, while the late Archduke Rudolf was commander in chief of this important naval force.

The Hungarian prime minister, Coloman Tisza, has been in office since 1877. He is one of the most astute politicians in the empire [illegible] of all Europe, and [illegible] is unrivalled in the [illegible] writes to me an old [illegible] at Pesth. He has recently assumed [illegible] duties as prime [illegible] portfolio of [illegible].

Mr. Tisza's half dozen colleagues are, for the most part, able men, but as they [illegible] the greater person [illegible] and are ob [illegible] ministry of the [illegible] and the ministry of Austria [illegible] they need not be noticed here.

This completes [illegible] summary review of the cabinets [illegible]. It will have been seen, I [illegible]

readers who have run [illegible] this series of letters, that an [illegible] cabinet, like, for instance, [illegible] land's, and President Harrison's [illegible] the whole, quite the equal of any [illegible] cabinet as regards the character of its different members, their experience of public life, their mental powers and their social position. And in one important particular the American cabinet is unquestionably superior to those of Europe. I refer to its stability.

In the United States cabinet officers, as a rule, continue in office for four years and often for eight years, when the president is given a second term. But here in Europe, scarcely a month passes that some ministry does not break to pieces or undergo some modifications. While writing this series of letters the Floquet cabinet fell and the Tirard cabinet arose here in France, while the Italian cabinet was modified after I had dispatched my letter treating of it, and to-day come rumors from Berlin that Bismarck's relations with one of his colleagues are strained. It is this stability of the American cabinet that many European statesmen most admire in our institutions and it is the lack of this stability that is the weakest feature of the parliamentary system of the old world. If Boulanger and Boulangism finally triumph in France, it will be due in large measure to the instability of French ministries. THEODORE STANTON.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

TRAINS GOING SOUTH AND WEST.

No. 7. Pacific Ex[illegible] for Salt Lake and California leaves 11 a. m.
No. 1. Pueblo and Canon City accommodation, leaves 7:10 p. m.
No. 11. Kansas City and St. Louis Express, leaves 3:55 p. m.
No. 5. Trinidad and Durango Express, leaves 2:45 a. m.
No. 3. Leadville Express, leaves [illegible] a. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 4. From Gunnison, Aspen and Leadville to Denver, leaves 3:45 a. m.
No. 6. From Trinidad and Durango, leaves at 1:40 a. m.
No. 12. From St. Louis and Kansas City to Denver, leaves at 12:45 p. m.
No. 8. From California and Salt Lake to Denver, leaves 4:40 p. m.
No. 2. From Canon City to Denver, leaves 9:35 a. m.

Through tickets for sale to all principal points east at the d[illegible] and No. 2 Pike's Peak avenue. [illegible] their own route.

Baggage [illegible] to destination. Pullman [illegible] night trains. Reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge to the Grand Canon.

For full information call on or address [illegible]

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Depot, East Pike's Peak Avenue.
April 21st, 1889.

Arrive from Denver [illegible]
Leave for Leadville, Aspen and Glenwood [illegible]
Arrive from Leadville, [illegible] 10:45 a. m.
Leave for Denver [illegible]

C. H. HOYT, A[illegible]

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.

April 21st, 1889.

Train No. 6 [illegible] for [illegible] City and at La Junta with California [illegible]. Through tickets can be [illegible] at the [illegible] or at the city office [illegible].

C. C. HOYT, [illegible]

DENVER, TEXAS & FT. WORTH.

NORTH BOUND.
No. 26 Denver Ex[illegible] [illegible] p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 24 Fort Worth Ex[illegible] 11:25 a. m.

BRANCH TRAINS.
No. 21 Arrive from Denver 12:25 p. m.
No. 23 Arrive from Pueblo 3:35 p. m.

To c[illegible] with New York steamers via New Orleans, leave Colorado [illegible] days at 10:15 a. m.

C. F. ROE, General Agent.

C. R. I. & P. [Rock Island Route.]

No. 1 Leaves for Pueblo 5:00 a. m.
No. 15 Leaves for Denver 8:00 a. m.
No. 16 Leaves for the east 7:20 a. m.

Nos. 12 and 14 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via St. Joseph and Kansas City without change. Tickets on sale and baggage checked through to all points east and west at 23 Pike's Peak Ave. or D. & R. G. Depot. W. W. WOOD, Pass. Ag't.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN.

D. & R. G.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
11:45 p. m.	Denver and tributary points	
4:30 p. m.	Pacific Coast and all intermediate points on Central Pacific and D. & R. G. R'y	2:30 a. m.
11:45 a. m.	Denver and all [illegible] mail to and from Europe, West Indies, Canada, New England, Middle, Southern and Western [illegible] the Northern and North-west Territories	10:30 a. m.
[illegible] a. m.	All points on line of Missouri Pacific	3:30 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	D[illegible] Mississippi Valley [illegible] Northern and Northwest Territories	1:30 p. m.
[illegible] a. m.	Aspen, Glenwood Springs, Leadville, Salida, Canon City, [illegible] Southern and Southwest Colorado	5:00 p. m.
[illegible] p. m.	Colorado City and Manitou	8:00 p. m.
[illegible] p. m.	Manitou Springs	9:0[illegible] a. m. / 3:30 p. m.

A. T. & S. F. R. R.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
[illegible]	Europe, West Indies, Canada, New England, Middle, Southern and Western states, Old and New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California	4:30 p. m.

COLORADO MIDLAND

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
[illegible] a. m.	Aspen, Glenwood, Leadville and all points on Colorado Midland	[illegible]

C. K. & NEBRASKA (C. R. I. & P.)

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
[illegible]	St. Joseph, Mo., and intermediate points on line of Rock Island	7:00 p. m. / 8:00 p. m.

D. F. & G. R. R.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
12:30 p. m.	Denver and intermediate points on D. T. & G.	
3:30 p. m.	Louisiana, Texas and intermediate points on D. [illegible]	7:10 p. m.
		11:00 a. m.

[illegible] A. MEIER, P. M.

ANNUAL [illegible]

[illegible] DEEDS [illegible] LOAN [illegible]

The following is a [illegible] the fiscal year [illegible]
C. L. Gillingham [illegible]
Dr. T. H. Horn [illegible]
A. A. Mc[illegible]
J. H. Thedinga [illegible]
Directors [illegible]
Held. A. J. Gillis [illegible]
At a regular meeting of [illegible] of A. Building Loan [illegible] held last [illegible] open [illegible] will be [illegible] siring to subscribe for [illegible] ing on the secretary, J. [illegible]

SINTON BR[illegible]

Fresh Milk [illegible]

The Dimon & [illegible] Manuf[illegible]

BRASS [illegible]

IRON [illegible]

WELL CASING [illegible]

BRASS FOUNDRY [illegible]

1729 and 173[illegible]
DENVER, C[illegible]

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This [illegible] wholesome [illegible]
ROYAL [illegible] Wall st. N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1873.
El Paso County BANK.
CAPITAL PAID IN [illegible]
SURPLUS [illegible]
J. B. BARLOW, [illegible]

L. E. DWIN[illegible]
No. 10 N. [illegible]
REAL ESTATE LOANS
[illegible] Wright, [illegible] ES & HATS, DENVER
And [illegible] NNOY[illegible]

E. BAXTER. Engineer [illegible]

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NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE FOUNTAIN TRAGEDY

The Verdict of the ... Jury Sheds Little Light on the Affair.

There were no developments yesterday in the murder of young Hastings, the night operator at the Santa Fe depot at Fountain which occurred on Sunday night. Sheriff Jackson arrived at home Monday night about 2 o'clock after having thoroughly scoured the country in all directions in the vicinity of Fountain. A number of tramps were arrested and closely questioned but nothing was learned that would lead to suspect any of them of the crime. The matter is about as much of a mystery as at first.

Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning the jurors summoned by Coroner Davis to investigate the cause of Hastings death returned their ... The investigation was held in Davis & Co's undertaking rooms. Only ... witnesses were examined and very ... was gleaned that will throw any light upon the affair.

Mr B F Reeves conductor on Santa Fe train No 31, testified that his train left Pueblo at 12 20 on the morning of the murder and arrived at Fountain at 1 58. The train stopped there for water and while waiting he went into the station. No telegraphing was done while he was there. They left at 2 02 a. m. He saw no tracks in the snow about the depot and no one around the place but the operator.

R L Harvey, brakeman on No 31, testified substantially as Conductor Reeves had but did not get off the train and go into the depot. He noticed that the signal light was white as they passed the office.

O. Passage, also a brakeman on No. 31, ... to the time of arrival and departure of the train as the two previous witnesses had done. He saw no one at Fountain but Hastings, who was sitting in the window at the station. He noticed him as the train pulled past. Witness was standing on the front steps of the way car.

After hearing the testimony, the jury ... for a few minutes and then returned the following verdict:

State of Colorado, }
Co. of El Paso. }

An inquisition holden at Fountain and Colorado Springs, in El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the 29th and 30th days of April, A. D. 1889, before Isaac Davis, coroner of said county, upon the body of Adolph Hastings, deceased, ... lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed; said jurors upon their oaths do say that the said Adolph Hastings, deceased, came to his death from a gun shot wound, said shot fired ... the hand of a party unknown to the jury, with felonious intent, April 29, about 2 03 a. m., at Fountain, El Paso county, and state of Colorado.

In testimony whereof, the said jurors ... hereunto set their hands, the day and year aforesaid.

W. H. Hodges, Foreman.
F. B. Ross,
H. P. Bosworth,
F. M. Guerin,
Geo. S. Phillips,
W. A. Davis.
Isaac Davis,
Coroner of El Paso County.

[illegible]

... per cent of the ... of women and ... of the public ... very pleasing ... graceful stage ... that all skirts ... the shoulder ... she advocates ... skirt, and the clothing shall be ... take exercise without ... a war of extermination ... Mrs. Miller ... lies in the ... from other dress reformers ... the artistic as well as ... addition a well ... and perfect ... She exhibits ... a number of ... both light and ... conforming to her theory ... of ... and ... each ... of ... many of ...

The last ball game ... the Colorado Springs ... western tour will ... will be a very ... following ...

[illegible]

... and ... Death

... Owen ... very suddenly at the Siding ... yesterday morning under very mysterious circumstances. About the o'clock the morning a number the boys were aroused by a noise the hall and rushing out found ... lying on the floor, writhing ... great pain ... unable to speak. He was picked ... and taken to his room here he died ... o'clock in spite of the best of medical attendance, and without having regained consciousness. ... the man died ... he had been ... but after ... the usual external signs of a ... stomach dilated ... of the eye ... frothing at the ... It is believed that the man had committed suicide and Coroner ... was summoned to take charge of the body. He arrived and began an investigation but ... discover no evidence that would tend to show either suicide or foul play. The deceased retired to his room ... night after writing a couple of letters and nothing more was heard of him until he was found in the hall. He had evidently gotten out of bed and ... himself. A careful investigation failed to discover any bottle or anything in which poison could have been ... The letters did not show any ... to take his own life. After ... the case the ... decided to hold an inquest ... was about 28 years of age, and came here two weeks ago from Concordia, Kas. He was in very good health and did not have a great deal of money, but he had not ... that he was de... Since ... here he has been employed occasionally by Brink & Wynan the commission merchants on West Huerfano street, who had known him in Concordia. They speak of him in the very highest ... The deceased has a brother living at Clay Center, Kas., who will arrive in the city to-day. What disposition will be made of the remains has not yet been decided upon. The deceased was a member in good standing of Concordia lodge A. F. & A. M.

The ladies of the Episcopal church will hold a fair ... for the sale of fancy and useful ... at Weber hall, commencing to-morrow (Thursday) at 2 p. m., and continuing through Thursday afternoon and evening, and all day Friday and Friday evening. On Friday lunch will be served to those who wish it. The proceeds of the bazaar will be applied to the church organ fund, and it is hoped that the popular response towards the object in view will be gratifying to the ladies who have worked so hard to make the fair attractive and successful.

... Nine.

[illegible] ... Glenalvin ... couple of ... third ... double ... was made by P. ... then to Wilson at ... The play was greatly applauded by the audience. Glenalvin ... basket and also a ... Hendricks and Wilson ... the Springs club ... work, one man going first on ... and six men striking out ... and Wilson, Denver's battery did ... work—three men were put to first on balls. The errors on the ... side ... four. F. P. Davis umpired the game. The weather ... was almost perfect but ... the end the wind ... it was fortunate for ... the grand stand that ... was put in place for the ... comfortable. The following is the

OFFICIAL SCORE.

[illegible]

A ...

Pueblo, Colo., April 30.—The night operator who has been placed in charge of the Santa Fe ... at Fountain since the murder of Operator Hastings night before last, had a peculiar experience this morning. The dispatcher of the company in this city received a telegram from the operator about 4 o'clock in the morning saying that someone was attempting to break into the station. The message ended giving no further particulars, and it was not until the arrival of the train from the north that the message was verified by the trainmen. It is thought by the officials that tramps were trying to get at the money in the company's safe but were frightened off by the operator.

... Wins Again.

Pueblo, April 30.—Pueblo walloped Aspen again to-day to the tune of 15 to 10. The score by innings was

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pueblo	3	0	0	1	5	0	6	c	*	—15
A...	1	1	c	2	1	1	2	2	0	—10

Kate Castleton, in "A Paper Doll," convulsed a large audience at the opera house last night. The title of the skit is misleading. "A Paper Doll" not coming in at all. The play is "adopted" from the English. Being written for laughing purposes, there is no ghost of a plot, the action centering around the time honored long lost daughter. Miss Castleton made a pleasing Dolly Chirruper. During the action of the skit Miss Castleton sang several times. She has a small voice, yet there is a certain amount of care and dash in the rendering of her songs that makes her irresistible. The company of comedians whom she has gathered in her support are far above those seen in most traveling troupes. P. T. Dally made a decided hit as Horace Buckley. The Simon Dovetail of Bert Coote was clever and funny. The balance of the support was good. Miss Castleton closes a successful season of 38 weeks to night at Chey... She and her husband, Harry Phillips, will spend the summer at Miss Castleton's beautiful home in Oakland.

The auditorium of the ... was ... yesterday afternoon to hear ... Miller, ... explain her ... of women's dress. ...

WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Pleasant furnished rooms ... Pikes ...

TO RENT—... suitable for a garden ... McDaniel & Co. ... S. Tejon st.

TO RENT—... Tejon st. ...

TO RENT—Two ... rooms at No ... Pike's Peak ave. ...

TO RENT—One upright and a square piano, at Jas Duncan's Music Store.

TO RENT—Ranch ... Lot and ... water ... Apply to John Potter, ... Tejon.

TO RENT—Square and upright pianos and sewing machines. Aiken's Music store.

LOST.

LOST—Bunch of keys marked W. H. Rice. Leave at J. C. King & Co's store.

LOST—On Pike's Peak ave., or Tejon st., between Wahsatch ave., and Cheyenne ... a ring set with seven diamonds and ruby. Return same to this ...

LOST—A ... mare, one white ..., star in ... and white hind foot. Return to ... May and Neeley ...

PASTURAGE.

PASTURAGE Good and ... pasture ... for cattle and ... on Gilpin ranch, ... north of town. Apply box ...

McDANIEL & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE:

11 Choice Lots on North Weber st. ... One of the Best Business Blocks on Tejon st. ... in all parts of the city. Bargains in West Colorado ... The ... Lots in Roswell and Roswell City.

We also have Lots in Parrish's Addition, South Columbia ..., Graham's Subdivision, West Blug Addition and Boulder ... and ... Property in Colorado City that nets 20 Per Cent.

A Fine ... Property in Manitou ... A ... tract three miles south of the city, very cheap ... on Cheyenne Creek ... in all parts of the county.

HOUSES FOR RENT! MONEY TO LOAN!

INSURANCE Written in the Very Best Companies.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 102 No. Tejon St.

WILHELM'S

NASALINE

CURES

CATARRH

AND

COLD IN THE HEAD

[illegible]

WILHELM'S NASALINE ...

NASALINE

Is sold by ALL Druggists. Price, ... Sent by mail on ... price. Address Nasaline Mfg. Co., DENVER, C...

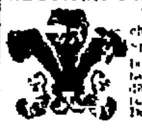
LANG HING & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Chinese and Japanese Goods.

... to No. 124 Pike's Peak Avenue.

OSTRICH FEATHER GOODS



... in all shades. The cheapest ... in the west. ... Fans can ... old plumes equal to new in all ... Send ... to Enoch, manufacturer, ... Sixteenth street, Denver, Colorado.

ELECTION NOTICE.

To the Qualified Electors of the City of Colorado Springs:

Pursuant to a resolution ... by the City Council of the City of Colorado Springs, at a regular meeting ... held April 15th, 1889, ... vacant and ... a special election to fill such vacancy.

You will take notice that on Tuesday, May 21st, 1889, there will be held a special election in the ... wards of this city, at which time there will be elected from the city at large ... One Mayor who shall serve ... to fill said vacancy.

H. C. McCREERY,
City Clerk.

Colorado Springs, Colo., April 15th, 1889.

NOTICE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April ...

I ... give notice that all ... after May 1st, which are ... at Kansas City ... that the ... it is said, will sell no cat... be killed.

J. A. HAGERMAN, President. CHAS. THURLOW, Vice President.
... A. HAYES, Cashier. ... SUTTON, Ass't Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK!

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

CAPITAL $100,000
SURPLUS 50,000

BUYS AND SELLS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE AND DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

—DIRECTORS—

IRVING HOWBERT, J. J. HAGERMAN, CHAS. THURLOW
... B. ... W. A. McGOVNEY, B. F. CROWELL
... HAYES, J. A. HA... Jr.

EDWARD FERRIS!

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS!

Agent for Eastern Capitalists.

FOR SALE:

Residences.

[illegible]

... lots ... in Colorado City, from $150 to $30,000
Vacant lots in all parts of the city
Vacant lots in all the surrounding additions to the city
One entire block in northern part of the city near line of street cars
One half block in northern part of the city on line of street cars
Five acre tract in city limits
Ten acre tract in city limits
Country residences

For Rent.

One seven room house. | Three furnished rooms for housekeeping.
One five room house | One four room house May 1.

In addition to the above I have FOR SALE some of the best ranches in the county containing all the way from 160 to 1100 acres, suitable for either Dairy, Stock-raising or General Farming.

SPECIAL.

One seven room house in northern part of city; all modern conveniences: cheap.

Lots in the North End Addition some of the finest for residences in the city.

I offer one 25 feet business frontage and one of 50 feet on North Tejon. This is very desirable property and worth all that is asked for it.

One established business in the city requiring between $3000 and $4000 to buy it.

Several fine acre tracts on Cheyenne creek that will soon be supplied with pipe water. Just the thing for platting.

Also a number of building sites on same creek, from which a splendid view of both this city and the mountains is had.

Money to Loan in Sums to Suit the Borrower.

I wish to make now: One loan of $3000; one loan of $... ; one loan of $1500, one loan of $1000, one loan of $600; one loan of $500.

EDWARD FERRIS, - - No. 102 Pike's Peak Avenue,
Over Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

G. E. MERRILL,

REAL ESTATE

(No. 15 North Tejon Street)

Boulder Heights Addition—Lots now ... at low ... Water to every lot. Fine ... These lots are sure to ... in value, ... and ... most desirable ...

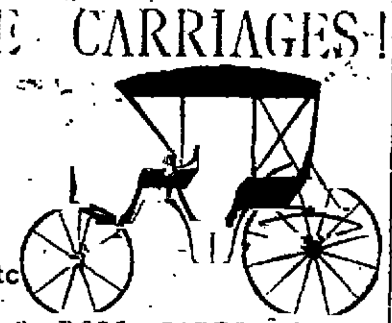
For Sale In Colorado Springs.

[illegible]

HOUSES TO RENT

ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBIT OF PLEASURE CARRIAGES!

Phaetons,
Buggies,
Village Carts,
Road Carts, etc.



THE ROBERTSON & DOLL CARRIAGE CO.,

11th and Arapahoe Sts., Denver, Colo.,

Are now exhibiting their fashionable varieties for town use: also many attractive novelties for country driving. Call and see them when in Denver or write them. Eighty five different kinds of carriages exhibited on one floor.

A. D. CRAIGUE & CO.

Carry the Largest Stock and Best Assortment of

STAPLE GROCERIES FANCY

OF ANY HOUSE IN TOWN.

Also Fruits and Vegetables of every description in their season. They are sole agents for the celebrated Pineapple Hams and Breakfast Bacon. They will make anyone laugh to eat them. Special inducements offered to the city trade in Fancy Goods both Foreign and Domestic. The Ranchman has only to call on them and get their prices and he will go away singing and happy all the day long. Their reputation for square dealing is excelled by ... It will certainly be to the advantage of everybody needing goods in their line to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 24 North Tejon St. - - - Colorado Springs.

Russell & Alexander,

Contractors for Waterworks,

CAST IRON & KALAMEIN PIPE, HYDRANTS,

... Special Castings, and all Waterworks Supplies.

... o Springs, - - - Colorado.

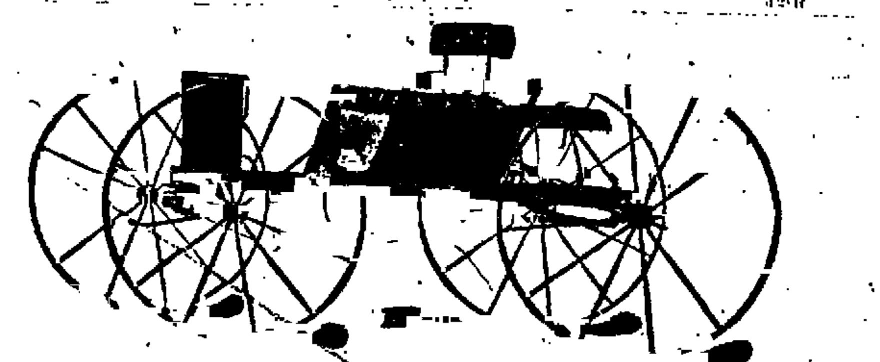
Roswell City Addition!

For low priced lots this addition offers the most inducements to investors and attractions and advantages for homes than any other in the vicinity of town.

LOTS FROM ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS UP.

A fine BOULEVARD has been made from the Mesa road to the addition. Each lot is supplied with CITY WATER. The City ditch runs through it, supplying many lots also with IRRIGATING WATER. It commands a fine VIEW of the town and mountains. Its proximity to the Rock Island R. R. shops will soon enhance the value of every lot in the addition. Buy now before the next advance in prices is made. Maps and prices may be obtained from

FRANK WHITE or G. E. MERRILL - - - 15 N. Tejon St.,
Who will cheerfully show callers the property.



HARNESSES!
CARRIAGES!
PHAETONS!
BUGGIES!
CARTS!
BUCKBOARDS,
WAGONS

Everything in the line already on hand and THREE CAR LOADS more on the road.

WE MEAN BUSINESS!

And you WILL MAKE A MISTAKE if you buy without first inspecting the stock of

MORLEY, HAVER & CO.,

Nos. 113 and 115 North Tejon Street, Colorado Springs.

WALL : PAPER!

In All Styles and Qualities, at

GEO. CANT & CO'S.

No. 102 PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

Get Our Prices Before You Purchase Elsewhere.

Lowest Prices Ever Offered!

I will sell at the ... prices. I can sell cheap ... because I ... all my bills and buy everything by the CAR LOAD.

AURORA BRAND.

1 Dozen Quarts ... $2 50 | 1 Dozen Pints ... $1 60

BEER		WINES	
Anheuser B..., 1 doz. quarts	$2 50	Bordeaux Claret, 1 doz. quarts	80
" pints	1 50	" " per quart	80
Budweiser B..., 1 doz. pints	1 60	Rock, 1 doz. quarts	8 00
" quarts	2 50	" per quart	[illegible]
Milwaukee B..., 1 doz. quarts	2 50	Fine California Wines as made	
" pints	1 50	Port, per gallon	$1 50
Golden Pilsener Beer, 1 doz. quarts	2 25	Sherry, per gallon	1 50
" pints	1 25		
Denver Brewing Co., 1 doz. pints	1 00		
" quarts	1 75		

All above mentioned goods delivered daily at same price to any part of the city. Barrel lots of 6 dozen quarts or 10 dozen pints at special low rates. On hand the Largest Stock in the County of Domestic and Imported Wines and Liquors. Quality guaranteed. Address

A. STOCKBRIDGE,
Wholesale Wine & Spirit Merchant, Colorado City.

[illegible]

OUR ... of ... GOODS ... DRESS GOODS, SPRING WRAPS, TRIMMINGS, ... MILLINERY and CARPET DEPARTMENTS ... attractive. ... ORDER DEPARTMENT ... Write for ... ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ...

J. JAY JOSLIN, Corner 16th and Curtis streets, DENVER, COLO.

JOHN JONES!

Horse Shoer.

[illegible]

BISHOP, GORHAM & VAN KIFFEN

[illegible]

P. JONES,

Practical Horseshoer.

[illegible]

When in Need

OF ANYTHING IN THE

GROCERY LINE!

Do Not Forget to Call on

Thomas Hughes

IN THE ELEGANT

PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE BLOCK.

... Staple, Fancy and Imported Groceries ...

Fresh Vegetables in Season.

[illegible]

CITY MARKET.

Stark & Titus, Propr's,

... Wholesale and Retail ...

Meats, Game, Poultry, Etc.

A full ... of all articles ... first class ... Corn fed Beef and Mutton ... and Lard, our own make; Hams, our own curing. By fair dealing and strict attention to the wants of our patrons we hope to ... continuance of patronage.

ORDERS Called for and delivered in all parts of the city.

Lock Box 920. Telephone 67.

GO FOR A

Superior Photographic Portrait

GO TO

Sooy & Foley.

We ... any size, from a locket ... to a life size head and shoulder portrait.

The Pike's Peak Photographers,

112 N. Tejon St.

(Ground Floor.)

H. I. REID,

City Engineer and County Surveyor.

[illegible]

W. S. STRATTON,

Contractor & Builder.

[illegible]

JOSEPH DOZIER.

Contractor and Builder

SHOP ON PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

F. BRUSOE,

Contractor and Builder

17 E. BIJOU STREET.

NewspaperARCHIVE®
NewspaperARCHIVE®

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR 24 HOURS ENDING [illegible] April 30, 1889.

Temperature at 8 a. m.	[illegible]
Temperature at 6 p. m.	[illegible]
Mean temperature	[illegible]
Maximum temperature	[illegible]
Minimum temperature	[illegible]
Range of temperature	[illegible]
Mean humidity	[illegible]
State of weather	Fair
Precipitation	[illegible]

T. W. SHERWOOD, Sergt Signal Corps.

Mr G. M. Kipp, lately of Denver and well known among all here in this state has arrived in the city and will remain permanently, having accepted a position in the Midland office.

Reserved seats are now on sale at popular prices for the engagement of The Little Tycoon Opera company at the opera house next Saturday evening. They will no doubt play to a packed house.

Messrs Hiatt & McFarland have removed their blacksmith shop from the old Jockey club stables where they have lately been located to a portion of Mr E. C. Bartlett's shop on West Huerfano street.

All ladies interested in the order known as the King's Daughters are cordially invited to a reception to be given in honor of Mrs Mary Lowe Dickenson on Thursday evening at 3 p. m. in the Congregational church.

It has been decided to erect the screen for the base ball illuminated advertisement over F. A. Marsh's store, 3 South Tejon street. The needed parts to the apparatus are expected to arrive to-day in time to open to-night.

Sheriff Jackson went to Golden yesterday afternoon, taking to the reform school a young boy whose parents have been unable to restrain him and who petitioned to have him taken charge of by the state authorities. The boy's family live in the south part of the city.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock there will be an adjourned meeting of [illegible] church parish at the church, for the purpose of electing wardens and vestrymen for the ensuing year. [illegible] the subscribers to the support of the church and all the communicants are qualified voters.

Rev. [illegible] Black, of the First Presbyterian church, leaves on Monday for New York, where he will attend the general assembly of the Presbyterian church which meets there during this month. Immediately after the body adjourns he will sail for Europe for a three months' vacation.

The lecture on "George Sand" to be given by Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickenson on Thursday evening at the Congregational church is one of great merit and deserves a large audience. The cause too is a good one, viz., aid to the ladies' cottage fund for Colorado College. Tickets on sale at the usual places for 35 cents.

The board of county commissioners was in session all day yesterday and spent the day in examining court bills, a large number of which were allowed. A protest was filed with the board by Robert H. Lamborn protesting against granting the right to the owners of the Manitou Electric Light company to lay a pipe line in the Ute pass road and through certain property belonging to him and for the purpose of taking water out of Fountain creek.

"The Little Tycoon" the much talked-of comic opera, will be presented at the opera house next Saturday evening under the personal direction of its author, Mr. Willard Spenser. Being of Japanese name, many suppose the opera was suggested by the success of the "Mikado." Such, however, is not the case, as it is claimed that "The Little Tycoon" was written and copyrighted several years before the production of the "Mikado" and that it was not until five years after he had written it that Mr. Spenser had the pleasure of seeing it on the stage. "The Little Tycoon" is a [illegible] on the foreign title worshiping craze, and only a portion of it is Japanese. [illegible] it is bright and catchy, while in stage mounting and costuming it is one of the most gorgeous productions on the stage. The setting of the Japanese fete scene is said to be a perfect blaze of light and color. This scene is illuminated by means of incandescent lights, a number of which are suspended on a huge Japanese umbrella over the centre of the stage. The company presenting the opera is composed of fifty two people, including Catharine Linyard, Hattie Arnold, Mamie Cerbi, R. E. Graham, J. Aldrich Libby, Lloyd Wilson, Joseph Mealy and J. F. McGovern. The company carry their own orchestra, under the direction of Charles Borgman.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

[illegible]

HALLETT & BAKER,

Undertakers and Embalmers, removed to No. 7 [illegible] Ave. Telephone No. 16. d3-tf

REMOVAL.

Fairley Bros. have removed their Undertaking [illegible] to nicely furnished Parlors, first door north of the City Hall, on Nevada Ave. Calls promptly answered at all hours, day and night. D. F. Law, Director.

[illegible] made up in satin [illegible] only $9, at Fairley Brothers.

The [illegible] line of Antique side boards and antique chairs and rockers ever displayed in the city, at Fairley Brothers.

[illegible] to be had, this insures you prices to suit your [illegible] Fairley Bros. is just the [illegible] the stock that they do, and you can make your [illegible] all in one bill.

By purchasing in large quantities and making extensive contracts with the manufacturers, we are enabled to buy lower, and thus sell [illegible] than any other house in this city.

Yours truly,
FAIRLEY BROTHERS.

Rock Island Coal $[illegible] per ton. [illegible]

ONE BOX TO EACH CUSTOMER.

Every evening from 8 to 10 [illegible] of this week, we will offer as an advertisement our line of Box stationery at the following prices: 75c boxes for 50c, 50c boxes for 35c, 35c boxes for 25c. Odlorne [illegible] of Post Office. d3-5

[illegible] pounds fresh [illegible] butter in 3 and 5 [illegible] just received to-day. Only [illegible] E. S. COHEN & CO. d-27-tf

[illegible]

SUNSHINE COAL TELEPHONE [illegible]

Sunshine clinkers or soot. In Sunshine Coal the best for Hotels, Restaurants and Heating [illegible]

[illegible] Agent. e-1 tf

L. G. GOODSPEED

Has the latest and most complete stock of Watches and Jewelry in the city. 17 years experience in the jewelry business enables me to buy direct from manufacturers. I can and will sell goods cheaper than any one. d-1-tf

Over the D. & R. G. to Ogden April 13th, back over the U. P. Tickets good till May 5th. Fare for round trip, $30. d-13-tf

CUT RATES.

Before buying your railroad tickets, go to 30 Pike's Peak ave. [illegible] something out of [illegible]

MEMBER AMERICAN TICKET BROKERS ASSOCIATION.

The only railroad running through vestibule trains, Colorado Springs to Chicago. The only railroad running free chair cars Colorado Springs to Chicago with one change. The only railroad running free chair cars Colorado Springs to Kansas City. The only railroad running through to St. Paul & Minneapolis with only one change. The only railroad running elegant Pullman Palace car service, Colorado Springs to Chicago and Kansas City by vestibuled trains without change is the Great Rock Island Route. Ticket office 7 Pike's Peak Ave. [illegible]

Those desiring the advantage of the bank [illegible] at No. 9 S. Tejon St. Should call early, thereby securing fire and choice. Gay gold stand. c-31-tf

L. G. GOODSPEED

Makes a specialty of manufacturing Jewelry of all kinds to order. Presentation medals, badges, emblems, diamond setting in every style. We guarantee satisfaction. All work warranted. d-1-tf

Louis Tangleben, Manufacturing Jeweler, formerly with the late L. C. Davis, can now be found with Mr. Frank W. Lott, 27 S. Tejon st. Satisfactory and skillful work guaranteed in every respect, the same as in the 5 years past. Would be glad to see my old Patrons. d-7-1m

Guy D. Arbuckle, has purchased the [illegible] and ownership of the Golden State Baking Powder, from Bendix & Co. Will [illegible] manufacture and sell this celebrated article at old stand, 10 S Blake st. [illegible] Dealers supplied as heretofore.

We have just [illegible] a fine line of Glassware, Queensware and Lamps [illegible] will be offered [illegible] small advance upon cost. BROWNING & EVANS.

[illegible] at the Midland Saloon, Colorado City. e-24 tf

Spring lamb at the city [illegible] 12 South Tejon street. e-27-tf

TO ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Over Union Pacific Ry., from Denver via Wabash Western.

PUGET SOUND POINTS.

The Union Pacific "The Overland Route," is now ready to take excellent care of all passengers who go via its line to [illegible] Seattle, Port Townsend, Victoria and all Puget Sound [illegible] the most direct and best line from Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, [illegible] and all eastern states to this new and rich country, and [illegible] will save time in traveling to [illegible] via the Union Pacific Railway. Apply to your [illegible] ticket agent for rates, information and [illegible] Washington [illegible] to any General or Traveling Agent of this Company or

E. L. LOMAX, [illegible] Agent, Omaha, Neb. d-29-tf

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after [illegible] May, April 28, the north [illegible] train on the Denver, Texas and Ft Worth [illegible] will [illegible] Colorado Springs at 2.50 p. m. [illegible] in Denver at 6.20, in [illegible] of time for the theatres [illegible] For tickets or information call on C. F. Kee, General Agt. d-29-15

DENVER TO CHICAGO EAST.

The Union Pacific Ry. are running solid [illegible] Denver to Chicago via U. P. and C. & N. W. railways, with Pullman [illegible] buffet sleepers and free [illegible] cars. This train departs from Denver daily at 8.20 p. m. arriving in Chicago, 8.00 a. m. [illegible] is made in Denver, with train leaving Colorado Springs at 5 p. m., this is [illegible] the quickest time from the Springs to Chicago and [illegible] points.

THE POPULAR LINE WEST.

Salt Lake, Ogden, Portland, San Francisco and all [illegible] is via the Union Pacific Railway. c-12-tf

[illegible] with narrow [illegible] are [illegible] an elegant shoe and perfect fit at the [illegible] sale of boots and [illegible] at No. 9 S. Tejon St. Call, [illegible]

DIAMONDS, and [illegible] at Ashby's.

W. H. McIntyre

Real Estate & Insurance

Notary Public

AND

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

FOR NEW YORK

Money to Loan [illegible] per [illegible] according to Security [illegible]

Buy and Sell Real Estate

ON COMMISSION

Choice Properties in all Parts of the City

Fire Insurance. Plate Glass Insurance. Life Insurance. Accident Insurance.

[illegible]

All Losses Promptly Settled

Careful and prompt attention given to collection of Rents, etc., and do a general Real Estate Business.

Opera House Block, Colorado Springs.

REMOVAL.

Will continue our very low prices with a new and large stock of

MILLINERY

AND

FANCY DRY GOODS!

AT OUR NEW STORE,

Kiowa Street near Tejon Street,

CHICAGO STORE P. ERICKSON. b-14-tf

AUSTIN BLUFF!

One Hundred Choice Lots Now Rea[illegible] for Distribution

IN THIS BEAUTIFUL TRACT

Unquestionably the most desirable Residence Lots ever offered to citi[illegible] of Colorado Springs. Each Lot contains from one to two acres. Unsurpassed as a [illegible]lth Location.

Pure Air! No Dust! No Smoke! No North Winds! No Irrigation Excep[illegible] Sprinkling! Plenty of Sunshine!

At least one hour more Sunshine each day than we have in our city. Plenty of Pure [illegible] for domestic and Sprinkling purposes, brought ten miles through Iron Pipe expressly for this tract. The finest [illegible] view of mountain and plain that can be had from any point in the state. This location speaks for itself. Our [illegible] recommend it in highest terms.

THE RECENT LARGE SALE OF BOULDER HEIGHTS Property should call the at[illegible] of every one to this most desirable locality. Unsurpassed as a place for homes. Fine improvements will be commenced at [illegible] which, when completed, will we are confident double the price of every lot in that addition.

BARGAINS FOR ALL---Four Choice Lots, North Cascade Avenue, including a Corne[illegible] $1,050 for the four.

Six Desirable Lots, good locality, South Cascade Ave. Price [illegible] $500 each. Can be sold on installments.

Four Choice Lots, convenient locality, on East Bijou street; [illegible] and very desirable, $500 each. Can be sold on installments.

INSURANCE Carefully Written at Lowest Rates and in Established First-Class Companies. Losses [illegible] Satisfactorily adjusted.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished.

New 7 room cottage on Willamette ave, good closets, bath, etc.

New 7 room house, N. Weber street, corner lot, south front, very desirable. Can be rented with or without furniture.

FURNISHED.

One of the finest residences on North Nevada avenue. Very desirable, house 11 large rooms, bath room, all [illegible] pantry, closets, etc. A good stable and carriage house. Elegantly furnished throughout.

Seven room house, north Weber street, with bath, [illegible] complete, [illegible] furnished throughout.

Very desirable 10 room house, North Tejon st., bath room, closet, etc., also stable and carriage. All in first class shape, fully furnished. From June 15th to September.

Very desirable six room house, Bijou street, bath, closets, steam heat, etc., fully furnished, low rent to good tenant.

Six room house, convenient locality, East Huerfano street. 50

[illegible] 9 room house, W. Bijou st., fully furnished. [illegible]

[illegible] Seven rooms and bath room, also good stable, fully furnished throughout, corner lot, convenient location, North Tejon Street.

Very desirable 7 room house, with bath room, [illegible] fully furnished, N. Tejon street. Cheap to a desirable tenant.

FURNISHED.

House six rooms and bath, N. Weber st. 65

Two room cottage, Boulder street, near Cascade avenue.

[illegible] cottage, Boulder st., fully furnished 25

FOR SALE.

Corner lot with good [illegible] S. Nevada [illegible]

Very choice corner, N. Tejon st., with good 8 room house; barn, etc.; large lot.

Brick House—Corner lot, Huerfano st., $2,750.

Very [illegible] Corner, Fronting 190 feet on Santa Fe railroad [illegible] E. Huerfano street. Two small [illegible] on the [illegible] This can be sold at a bargain.

Choice [illegible] South Nevada avenue.

FOR [illegible]E.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

Call at my Office for Location, Prices, etc. We will cheerfully Show yo[illegible] Property.

MATTHEW KENNEDY, Real Estate Dealer, [illegible] N[illegible] orth Tejon Street.

FOR THE LATEST

And most artistic styles in FINE WRITING PAPERS call on the Consolidated Stationery Co. Complete stock of

Colorado Views,

Artists' Materials,

Gold Pens,

11 So. Tejon St. [illegible] Blank Books, etc.

Reduction Sale!

Great Reduction Sale of FINE FRENCH DRESS PATTERNS. Our entire line of above named goods at greatly reduced prices. A grand opportunity to buy a fine dress for very little money.

We have just received a new line of Ladies' and Misses' ready made dresses, in Wool, Gingham and Satine.

GIDDINGS BROTHERS & BENT.

m-8-ly

No. 21 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

F. E. DOW, President. GEO. DE LA VERGNE, Vice President. DAVID HERON, Cashier.

The Exchange National Bank!

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $100,000.

DIRECTORS

F. E. Dow, D. M. Holden, D. Heron, W. S. Nichols, J. A. Himebaugh, K. H. Field, Geo. De La Vergne, A. L. Lawton, George H. Case.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES TO RENT. 1 tf

WM. SCOTT & CO.,

Practical and Sanitary Plumbers

STEAM AND GAS FITTING.

Colorado Springs, 124 S. Tejon St. Manitou, Manitou Ave.

TELEPHONE No. 64.

LICENSE TO CONNECT WITH SEWERS.

HAVE YOU TRIED THAT NEW

Club House Coffee!

AT

J. C. King & Co.s,

No. 25 NORTH TEJON STREET.

[illegible] T. A. Snider & Co's Preserves and Catsups; California Dried F[illegible] A large stock of Domestic and Imported goods. In [illegible] full, and will stand Par with any Grocery in the city.

PURE MILK AND CREAM!

The undersigned wishes to inform his patrons and other lovers of [illegible] Milk and Cream, in this city, that he will hereafter run a

MILK ROUTE

And will deliver to residences daily, either BOTTLED or in CANS of first quality and in good condition. His supplies are purchased fresh from the Broadmoor Ranch every morning.

Soliciting a trial order and thus your patronage.

Yours respectfully,

R. HILLHOUSE.

4-16-1m

OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY, MAY 4.

Return of the Favorite Comic Opera.

[illegible] of Willard Spenser's Popular Comic Opera [illegible]

THE

Little Tycoon!

[illegible] all Previous Productions in

Elegance, Refinement, Costumes and Scenery.

52 PEOPLE IN CAST 52

The Original and Only Company Presenting the Opera. Accompanied by its

Own Orchestra.

POPULAR PRICES.

Reserved seats on sale at the Midland Ticket Office. e-1-td

AT FOUNTAIN.

I have for sale the

Brunswick Hotel

Furnished. Goes cheap if taken now.

A. H. CORMAN - 130 Pike's Peak Ave. e-1-ly

GEORGE SLEEMAN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Jobbing Promptly Attended To.

210 E. PIKE'S PEAK AVE. e-1-ly

A. G. Earle [signature]

RELIABLE

Jeweler and Optician!

Largest Stock,

Fine Goods,

Low Prices.

e-1-ly

Everything Guaranteed as Represented.

A. L. LAWTON!

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

HEADQUARTERS FOR LOTS IN

West Colorado Springs and Roswell!

These localities offer more attractions in the way of Locality, [illegible] Water for Irrigating and PIPE WATER for Domestic use, Beautiful Scenery, pri[illegible] and [illegible]orable [illegible] than can be found adjoining the city.

A few lots left in Hewitt's, also in Goshen's Addition. Low pri[illegible] [illegible] terms.

16 Elegant Residence Lots on Cascade. Very chea[illegible]

SPECIAL - FOR SALE.

One of the finest homes on Nevada avenue. Street [illegible]ber 1216; [illegible] House new; 14 rooms, including bath; Material, architecture and build first-class every respect. Barn [illegible] nice la[illegible] fruit trees in bearing. Cheap if sold soon.

2 Lots northeast corner Tejon and Fontanero st.
2 Lots northwest corner Tejon and Fontanero st.
2 Lots northeast corner Nevada and Fontanero st.
2 Lots northwest corner Nevada and Fontanero st.
2 Lots northeast corner Weber and Fontanero st.
2 Lots northwest corner Weber and Fontanero st.
4 Lots and 10-room house, Thomas' addition.

OFFERED AT Bargain for [illegible] Days!

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

11 room house, North Nevada, $6,700.
2 5-room houses, West Rio Grande street, $1,000 each.
1 choice vacant lot, Huerfano street, $1,600.
2 4-room houses, East Cache la Poudre street, $1,000 each.
House of 4 rooms and kitchen, East Rio Grande, $1,050.
One-half interest in 3 choice lots, $1,250.
40-acre tract near city limits, $5,100.
160 acres suitable for platting. Water pipe passes through it. $100 pe[illegible] acre if sold so[illegible]
16 1-2 acres north, suitable for platting. Cheap if sold soon.

A chance to secure one of the best farm ranches on Beaver Creek if sold soon. 160 acr[illegible] over 100 acres un[illegible] cultivation. Fruit in bearing; abundance of excellent water; good ditch rights, etc. Cheap.

A choice Tract of 10 acres, overlooking the city from the east. Also two tracts of 5 acres each. These tra[illegible] are just north of BOULDER HEIGHTS. Fine for sub-dividing, and can be bought at a [illegible]gain if taken at on[illegible]

Oldest Insurance Agency in El Paso County.

COMPANIES -:- REPRESENTED:

St. Paul, of Minn[illegible]
Fireman's Fund, of California,
Merchants' of Newark, New Jersey
Fire A[illegible]ation of Philadelphia,
German, of Freeport, Ill.,
Home Mutual, of California,
Queen, of London and Liverpool,
Liv[illegible] and London and Globe, of England,
N[illegible] British and Mercantile, of England,
[illegible]hire, of England,
Fire Insurance A[illegible]ation, of England,

A[illegible]rican Central, of St. Louis,
Western Assurance Co., of Canada
Springfield Fire and [illegible]
New York Underwriters, of N. Y.
Milwaukee Mech[illegible]
Germania, New York
Con[illegible]
American, of New York,
Commercial Union, of London,
Travelers' Life and Accident of [illegible]

[illegible] at all times to show Properties to parties desiring to purchase.

No. 30 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE.

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